PEO
JUN
11
1869
LIBRARY
204

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY. JUNE 11, 1869. NUMBER 344.

WASHINGTON.

Cuban Belligerency Recognized by Chili and Peru.

Work Accomplished by the Census Committee.

Cotton Brokers Claim Exemption from Tax on Sales.

Recent Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY RECOGNIZED BY CHILI AND PERU.

Advices received here are that Chili has formally joined Peru in recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. These two powers are the only ones which have taken this step, though the Mexican Congress has given President Juarez authority to do so whenever he pleases. The course of Chili and Peru seems likely enough to cause us some embarrassment. The iron-clads bought of the United States by these States were delivered on a pledge that they should not be used against any power with which we are at peace, till after they had been taken to the countries purchasing them. If Peru and Chili now ask to be relieved from this pledge, as some persons here think they will, our government will be met by protests from Spain. The Minister from that country has already complained informally, if not officially, at the disposition being made of the Peruvian iron-clads, which have not yet got beyond Cuba. The views of the new Peruvian Minister on the question involved have not come to light.

MR. MOTLEY'S MISSION.

The assumption of some papers that Mr. Motley is at once to make a naturalization treaty with England is not well founded. Reverdy Johnson secured the protocol for a treaty, which was ratified unanimously by our Senate. We can do nothing more till the British Parliament has materially changed the base of the kingdom. No movement has yet been made in this direction by the Gladstone Ministry. The most Mr. Motley can do is to personally urge Lord Clarendon to bring forward this necessary legislation. A proposal on his part to do so would probably lead to debate on the relations between England and the United States. It is quite probable that Gladstone and his associates may not be quite ready for such debate. At all events nothing more can be done toward a settlement of the citizenship question till Parliament grants the power to make a treaty.

THE CENSUS COMMITTEE

have about finished the examination of experts and other persons on the business they have in hand. The time to-day was mostly occupied with Jarvis, of Massachusetts, who concluded his suggestions. Now Rhode Island has been asked to come here, and will probably be on hand by Saturday. The committee will now begin to put the results of its inquiries into shape for submission to various persons in the country who will be asked for advice. They can't conclude before next week, and will meet again in the fall.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Secretary Boutwell was the only member of the Cabinet who went with the President last night, Secretary Cox having been called to Ohio by sickness in his family.

SECRETARY RAWLINS

will probably go to Connecticut shortly.

COTTON BROKERS CLAIM EXEMPTION FROM TAX.

A delegation of persons who act as middlemen between the sellers and buyers of cotton, and receive twenty-five cents per bale for sales they bring about, are here to protest against being taxed one-twentieth of one per cent as cotton brokers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given them a hearing, and will decide next week on their claim.

SALE OF A PORTION OF THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.

That portion of the Mount Vernon estate lying outside the two hundred acres owned by the Ladies' Association was offered in parcels to-day, at auction, in Alexandria. The weather was very rainy and the crowd of bidders small, and only part of the land was sold.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is beginning to make removals and appointments in his bureau, and he will to-morrow get off his instructions to all the new Superintendents and Agents.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DISCHARGE OF CLERKS IN THE INDIAN BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Eleven clerks in the Indian Bureau were notified yesterday that their resignations would be accepted, and the names of eleven persons have already been sent in for appointments to fill vacancies.

APPOINTMENTS.

James L. Craig appointed Postmaster at Springfield, Ill., vice Isaac Keys, suspended; Oliver [illegible] appointed Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio, vice Samuel P. Drake, suspended; O. S. Jones appointed Route Agent between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, vice J. Flynn, removed.

EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY.

Official proclamation is made of the ratification of the additional article to the extradition convention between the United States and Italy, applying to persons guilty of embezzlement.

Treasurer Spinner received a telegram, to-day, from Santa Fe, stating that $68,000 of the money stolen from Collins, the murdered Government Agent, had been recovered, having been secreted in an old outbuilding.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The midshipmen of the last graduating class have been ordered to the ships Lancaster, Juniata and Sabine on the 1st of July. The report of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy is very long. It compliments Admiral Porter highly for his administration at the Naval Academy, and recommends that the present number of cadets be maintained, as in another war the chief contest would be on the ocean.

VIRGINIA.

General Canby has appointed Major Burnham, Judge Advocate in the army, to be Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for Virginia. Registration in that State will commence next Monday and continue ten days. This will comprise a revision of the last registration taken in March, 1868.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 10.

ANOTHER MURDERER OF ROGERS.

Parties at police headquarters intimate to-night that the murderer of Rogers has been arrested, but refuse to give particulars. The outside rumor is that he was arrested in Boston, where he was living under an assumed name.

WALL STREET.

The excitement of yesterday was renewed on Wall street, chiefly on Mariposa. A break was caused by large amounts being thrown on the market by banks and private parties who held them as collateral on loans. Bankers that have suspended, so far, are private houses. Several public banks have lost heavily, but will be able to continue business. There was less panic to-day than yesterday, but many parties have large amounts of Mariposa, which they would gladly sell. Some of the losers charge the panic to certain bull operators who have engineered this scheme, and stand ready to purchase when the stock has reached the lowest figures. Several bulls bought Mariposa to-day, but none heavily. Prominent members of the Vanderbilt clique were on the street, but did not develop any new plan of operations. The bears hammered Michigan Southern & Lake Shore, and caused a decline, but there was a rally toward the close, and a steadier feeling. Reports of fighting in Paris caused some heavy purchases of gold by foreign bankers, but did not create much excitement among the general public. Parties from Paris by the last steamer say the disturbance is not likely to be anything that the government cannot suppress.

AID FOR THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Cubans have closed a contract for another steamer, and propose to put her under the Peruvian flag, to carry war material to the insurgents. Negotiations are pending for two vessels, to be purchased by Peruvian merchants and cleared for South American ports.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A Long Island Railway train, with about 100 delegates from the Baptist Convention at Green Point, was thrown off the track yesterday afternoon, but no lives were lost. Several were badly bruised.

BAIL BOND FORFEITED.

William Varley, alias Reddy, the blacksmith, has forfeited his bail bond, and fled to parts unknown.

FROM JERSEY CITY TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, started this afternoon on a sleeping car from Jersey City, intending to go all the way to the Pacific coast. He has on board Messrs. Hooper, Brooks, and Marshall, of the House Ways and Means Committee. The other members of the committee are to be taken on at Pittsburg and Chicago. Several ladies also accompany the party.

PRUSSIA PURCHASING CEREALS IN GERMANY.

Letters from the Baltic ports contain the important news that the Prussian Government has entered the grain markets of Germany as a purchaser of cereals.

PERSONAL.

George Peabody left this afternoon for Boston.

ON TRIAL FOR BRUTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.

The trial of the officers of the emigrant ship James Foster commenced to-day. Fifteen indictments were found against them by the grand jury.

SMALL-POX ON SHIPBOARD.

The North German bark St. Bernard, from Bremen, with 380 emigrants, arrived this evening, with twenty cases of small-pox on board, having had four deaths from the disease during the passage.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Portion of the Train Conveying the President and Party Thrown from the Track Near Annapolis Junction—List of Injured Persons—None of the Presidential Party Hurt.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Last night the 9 o'clock train from here to New York, to which was attached the President's car, struck a cow when near Annapolis Junction, on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, eighteen miles from here. The cow-catcher threw the animal from the track, but in its struggles it rolled against the train and got entangled in the wheels of the baggage car, which threw it and the two following cars off the track. Some twelve or fifteen of the passengers received bruises and hurts, but none were seriously wounded. The train was made up of a postal car behind the engine, the baggage car and smoking car, next the high-back chair car, then two sleeping-cars, after which came the President's car, with himself and friends, followed by two cars with the Philadelphia and Baltimore passengers. No one was injured in any car except those thrown from the track, and the President, being far in the rear, fortunately escaped. The train was delayed till 3 o'clock this morning at that point, as the track had to be cleared of the wreck.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Mr. King, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and William Foote, First Superintendent of Transportation, give the following statement in regard to the accident to the through express train from Washington to New York, last night: The train was proceeding at the usual speed, when just after passing Annapolis Junction, on entering the cut, the engine struck a cow, throwing her from the track. The engine, baggage car and mail car passing safely, when the cow rolled under the wheels of the smoking car or forward passenger car. The train was stopped about 100 yards from where the cow was struck. The smoking car was filled with passengers, and was thrown off the track, completely wrecked and crushed. The second passenger car mounted the smoking car, and rested on it at right angles. This was badly damaged, but not broken up. The next car, a chair car, ran on the wreck and into it a few feet, and was considerably damaged. The only persons injured were on the first passenger cars, and the number is stated at eight. Of these, Samuel Walld, a German gentleman, of Atlanta, Ga., was the only passenger seriously injured. He is very badly bruised about the face and head, and will probably lose one eye. The other seven persons were more or less bruised and cut.

Mr. Walld, who was injured, is Emigrating Agent of Georgia, and was on his way to Europe. He is still at the Junction, it not being considered safe to remove him. C. W. Wells, of Albany, was somewhat injured, but able to keep on his journey home. Mr. Evans, of Alexandria, was brought here and carried home to Alexandria.

The train also brought in here this morning one man from Georgetown, slightly injured. One colored woman, head badly cut, and three colored men, bruised. G. W. Clapp, of this city, received a scalp wound. R. J. Piggott, Internal Revenue officer, of New York, was slightly wounded in the head. U. A. Hall, of Washington, received a slight scalp wound. Mrs. Esmer, of Washington, received a wound in the shoulder.

As soon as the accident occurred much solicitude was felt as to the safety of the Presidential party, and on some of the passengers proceeding to the rear car it is said they found the President placidly smoking on the platform, and not aware of the extent of the disaster.

Mr. McCann, brakeman on the train, had his left leg broken. The darkness of the night added to the horror of the situation, as it prevented the uninjured passengers from seeing the full extent of the disaster. The embankment at the point where the accident occurred is about twenty feet high.

NEW YORK, June 10.—President Grant, who went to West Point by boat, this afternoon, says his entire family escaped injury at the railroad accident last night. He was in the third passenger car, and his party was thrown into confusion, but sustained no injury, whatever. He described the accident as a very serious one.

RELIGIOUS.

Illinois State Sabbath School Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, June 10.

This morning opened gloriously. The convention assembled at the Tabernacle. After singing "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," prayer was offered by Father Paxton, when reports from county organizations were called for. Many responses were received, which indicated a great increase of the Sabbath School work in the State. During the reception of these reports Father Paxton, the great pioneer Sunday School man in this State, on the call of the convention, recounted his experience the first day he attended Sabbath School. Mr. P. has organized 1,300 schools and received 64,000 scholars. His address was listened to with thankful hearts and tearful faces.

Rev. Mr. Akers offered a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee to appoint a Corresponding Secretary to other State Sunday School Associations. Mr. B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, offered resolutions in reference to the death of R. G. Pardee and Wm. B. Bradbury, which were adopted unanimously.

Reports from the sections which had meetings yesterday afternoon were made by Messrs. McIlvaine, Hogden, Harneston and Jacobs. These were adopted by the convention.

The reports of the State Statistical Secretary, Mr. E. Payson Porter, of Chicago, and the Recording Secretary, Mr. Herbert Post, of Springfield, was listened to with great interest by the convention, and adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Wilkins, of Bloomington; Whitehead, of Kankakee; Stearns, of Chicago; Hoagley, of Granville; and Price, of Gardner.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Post, of Springfield, was read and adopted.

Pledges from various counties in the State were received, amounting to one thousand dollars, to be used in missionary work.

Quincy was selected as the point for the next State Convention by a unanimous vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bloomington is full, and so is the great Tabernacle. The afternoon was chiefly spent in discussions: First, "How to Prepare a Lesson," opened by Rev. Mr. Wren, of the North Star Mission, Chicago; second, "How shall we make our Sunday School Teaching Less Superficial," opened by Rev. A. L. Brooks, of Decatur; third, "What is the Relation of the Sunday School to Home Training," opened by Rev. F. Bascom, of Princeton. Careful and devout preparation, deep study and a thorough sympathy with Christ in the work of saving the children, and early home training so that the children may be led to the Savior before they are even old enough to attend Sunday School, were among the many good points brought out in the discussions.

A series of resolutions was adopted, expressing gratitude to God for the great success of the Sunday School work in the State during the past year, and pledges of more earnest effort in the future; calling for more thorough and devout instruction in the word of God, more careful preparation and preservation of Sunday School statistics, and the teaching of temperance from the Bible, so that no extra temperance organizations shall be needed; also, a request to the religious and secular press to devote a large space and attention to the publication of matters connected with the Sunday School work.

The thanks of the convention were voted to the railroads for reduction of fares; to the Bloomington and Chicago papers for publishing reports of the meeting; to General Gridley, of this city, for the gas light and fixtures furnished by him for the Tabernacle, and to the citizens of Bloomington and Normal for their generous and almost boundless hospitality.

The farewell session in the evening was another grand occasion. After devotional exercises, addresses were made by Messrs. Prescott, of Minnesota, and Tyler, of New York, bringing the paternal greetings of the workers in those States.

Chaplain Barstow, of the Penitentiary at Joliet, gave a deeply interesting account of the state of religion there. They have a society—they do not call it a church, for they do not wish to be sectarian, as they have people of all denominations among the convicts — of 350 members. Their prayer meetings average an attendance of 250 and are very well conducted.

Mr. Phillips asked if they had any one among them who could read music.

Mr. Reynolds replied that a dancing-master had lately been sent up for seven years. Probably he could read notes.

At the close of this speech Brother Moody stated that the Penitentiary Chapel had no instrument to lead the singing, and proposed to the audience to buy of Mr. Phillips the beautiful three hundred dollar organ then on the platform, which he would sell for $160. It was done. Money in hats-full was sent to the table which counted up $172.50. The extra money is to be spent in singing books for the prisoners. The organ will be [illegible]

Two hours [illegible] to-morrow. [illegible] short [illegible] speeches, earnestly practical and in quick succession. Mr. Reynolds gave a touching picture of the last Fourth of July dinner at the prison, on which occasion three convicts, whose conduct had been the most commendable, were released, two of them being old men, who, seventeen years before, had been imprisoned for life.

Brother Moody then made the farewell address, plunging at once into the depths of Christian experience, and holding the vast audience in tearful and tender interest, while he appealed to them to consecrate themselves anew to the Savior.

After prayer and the singing of the hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds Our Hearts in Christian Love," the whole audience meanwhile joining hands, the farewells were said, the benediction given, and the great throng separated, to take up again their work for Christ with new purpose, new wisdom and new power.

The Vote on Lay Representation.

NEW YORK, June 10.—To-day's *Methodist* has returns from some forty churches, showing a vote of 1,522 for, to 167 against lay delegation.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Morris Chapel Methodist Church casts 65 votes for and four against lay delegation. Trinity, 92 for and none against. The Fine Street Mission Church votes 21 solid against lay delegation. The Wesley Chapel 36 for, 26 against.

THE SOUTH.

Release of the Parties Recently Arrested at Warrenton, Ga.—Alabama Politics—Trial of the Murderer Yerger at Jackson, Miss.—The Gubernatorial Campaign in Tennessee.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 10.—The parties arrested in Warrenton by the military have been released by the Court on giving bonds. Judge Andrews, of the Circuit Court, has forbidden the Sheriff, at whose instance the arrests were made, to act, or in any way assume the functions of the office. Quiet has been restored, and good feeling exists between the citizens and military.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10.—A despatch to the *Advertiser* says the Radical Convention of the Third District, at Opelika, is still at sea, and no agreement effected. The struggle is growing fiercer. The charge is made against Norris, late representative, that he is a citizen of Maine and not of Alabama. The principal opponents of Norris are native Republicans.

The Hayneville *Examiner* of to-day reports that the dreaded boll worm has made its appearance on plantations in Lowndes County, and is carrying destruction to the cotton crop.

JACKSON, Miss., June 10.—The trial of E. M. Yerger for killing Colonel Crane commenced to-day before a military commission, of which Brigadier General R. S. Granger is President. Counsel for Yerger have filed objections to a trial by military commission, which will be argued to-morrow. Yerger plead not guilty to the charges and specifications. Eminent counsel have been engaged for the defence.

NASHVILLE, June 10.—The *Press and Times*, Stokes' organ heretofore, came out this morning strongly for Senter and universal suffrage. The Stokes men are very much demoralized by this change of front, and talk of starting a new paper immediately. The old editors of the *Press and Times* have all ceased connection with the paper. No names are announced as editors of the paper this morning, and the leading article declares that it will henceforth be the organ of no man, or sect of men, but will boldly and independently advocate what the conductors believe to be politic and right. The Senter movement seems to be gathering strength and force all over the State. Three leading journals of the Republican party, in each of the three great divisions of the State—the Knoxville *Whig*, the *Press and Times*, and the Memphis *Post*—are all for Senter. Messrs. Senter and Stokes will have their second meeting at Cleveland, East Tennessee, to-morrow.

OHIO.

Fatal Affray on a River Steamer—Tornado in Montgomery County.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Henry Wiglow, cook of the steamer Champion, is under arrest, charged with kicking James Colt, colored hand, overboard at Warsaw, Ky., at 7 this morning. Colt was drowned. A bystander says Wiglow, in a dispute with Colt, kicked at him, when the latter jumped to dodge and fell overboard. The colored hands on the boat pursued Wiglow with knives, cleavers and revolvers, but the Captain secreted him and delivered him to the police when the boat arrived.

The case of W. L. Purdy and W. Busche, clerks in the Cincinnati Post Office several years, has been under investigation for several days before Commissioner Halliday. Busche was discharged to-day, and the examination closing, the Commissioner took the case under advisement. It is thought that the charge of taking money from letters is not sustained.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, there was a fierce tornado at Miamisburg, Montgomery County. One bridge over the Great Miami was demolished; and another partially unroofed. Fences and chimneys were blown down, houses unroofed, and the depot rocked so as to stop the clock. The path of the tornado was narrow and short, and did not touch elsewhere in the vicinity.

A son of John Cupp, of Dayton, aged about 13, was instantly killed, yesterday, in that town, by a stone thrown from a sling in the hands of another boy.

ALBANY.

Banquet of the National Typographical Union—Business Transacted in Convention.

ALBANY, June 10.—The banquet of the National Typographical Union, last night, was a fine affair. Three hundred were present. President Freickelton welcomed the guests. Letters were read from prominent editors of the country. Speeches were made in response to toasts by Messrs. Pinta, of Chicago; L. D. George, of Nashville; D. J. Haydes, of St. Louis; Myron H. Rooker, of Albany, and others.

ALBANY, June 10.—In the National Typographical Union, to-night, the Committee on New Business reported favorably on the proposition recommending a decrease in the number of apprentices; and for eight hours for a day's work, both of which were adopted.

SARATOGA, June 10.—The members of the National Printers' Union were here to-day on an excursion.

Naval.

KEY WEST, June 10.—The sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived to-day from Havana. She has three cases of yellow fever on board, but the patients are convalescent. It is reported that she will be ordered North.

EUROPE.

Another Appalling Coal Mine Disaster in Wales.

One Hundred and Twenty Persons Killed.

Sir Gathorne Hardy on the Irish Church Bill.

Great Britain.

LONDON, June 10.

SIR GATHORNE HARDY ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, at a banquet given in Leamington, made a strong speech against the Irish Church bill. He said disestablishment was a concession to Fenianism and a direct injury to the loyalty of men who had been ultra-zealous in their devotion to the Crown. For the sake of conciliating traitors these men were to be injured. It was the tenure of land and not the Irish Church which lay at the root of the grievances of Ireland. It was not for him to say what the House of Lords would do with the bill. He would accept their verdict as a conscientious and constitutional decision, which the country should receive with deference.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Another appalling disaster occurred in the coal mines at Merthyr Tydvil, to-day. An explosion, cause unknown, took place while the men were at work. A few of the miners escaped from the pit, and it is reported that a hundred and twenty were killed.

ARREST OF ORANGEMEN.

[illegible] June 10.

Thirteen members of an Orange lodge in this city have been arrested for disturbance of the peace.

A collision occurred to-day between the police and people, in which several persons were injured, none fatally.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 10.

In the Commons to-night, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Cubit, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the United States Government was desirous of having full investigation made into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Speer.

THE ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, June 10.

The Ascot gold cup was won by Sir F. Johnston's Brigantine, the winner of the Oaks, by half a length, from Sir Joseph Hawley's Blue Gown, who beat Mr. Graham's Formosa a third length. Count La Grange's Tracadero was fourth. Thorwaldsen ran third, but was disqualified for carrying the wrong weight.

The St. James Palace stakes were won by Dunbar; the Sixth Biennial by Typhon; seventh Biennial by Pandore, and the new stakes by Temple.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, June 10.

A despatch from Bombay reports the wreck of the ship Great Northern near Poe, near that port. Fifteen of the crew were lost.

France.

PERSIGNY ADVISES THE INTRODUCTION OF LIBERAL REFORMS.

PARIS, June 10.

Duke Persigny has written a communication to the Emperor advising the introduction of further liberal reforms.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

LONDON, June 10.

Telegrams from Paris this morning report that the crowds in the Montmartre District yesterday dispersed on the appearance of the military, without offering resistance. No damage was done beyond the breaking of some windows. Many of the men most prominent in creating the disturbance were arrested.

PARIS, June 10.

The Prefect of Police has had placarded throughout the city a proclamation urging all good citizens to aid the authorities in the execution of the law and preservation of public order, and peace. Much agitation still exists, and large crowds linger in the streets.

INDIANA.

Desperate Attempt to Escape from the Northern Penitentiary—The Leader of the Scheme Shot by the Guard—Obituary—Counterfeiters Arraigned—State Spiritualists Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.

For some time past a conspiracy has been on foot among the convicts confined in the Northern Penitentiary, at Michigan City, to revolt. While they were at dinner on Tuesday another Bill, sent from this city for an attempt to murder [illegible] of our merchants, jumped from his seat armed with a pruning knife, and told his associates now was their time to strike for their liberty. Only one convict followed him. Bill then denounced his fellow-convicts as cowards, and made for a guard, who put two balls into his body, from which he cannot recover. It is believed that about fifty of the convicts had agreed to co-operate with this desperado.

Hon. James McGregg, of Danville, Hendricks County, formerly a member of Congress from this district, died to-day. He died of paralysis, and was in his sixty-fifth year.

Governor Baker has so far recovered from his late illness as to be at his rooms in the State House to-day.

Articles of association were filed on yesterday, of the German Lawrenceburg Building Company. The object is to secure a fund for the erection or purchase of a house, or for the establishment of a business, or, to afford the stockholders an opportunity to lay up their savings and obtain a profitable interest. There are to be 450 shares, and the term of existence is to be five years. The subscribers are to pay an admission of $1.00 for each share, and $1.00 weekly thereafter. The Directors are Wm. Dorfenbach, Christian Lemuel, Philip L. Mathews, John Schwartz, John Hernberger, Hart, E. K. Stein, Martin Tittel, Frederick W. Roch and Adam Kastner.

Isaac Levi, Lyle S. Levi, John Patterson and Mrs. Ritterhouse, of Osgood, Ripley County, were arraigned before the Commissioners, charged with dealing in United States counterfeit money. The three men were committed to jail for want of bail for $2,000 each. The woman, who had a nursing infant, gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

The State Spiritualist Convention meets at Morrison's Opera Hall, on Tuesday of next week, and will remain in session until Sunday night. The following are the officers of the last annual convention: President, James Hook, of Terre Haute; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Hulburt, of Muncie, and Mrs. Agnes Cook, of Richmond; Secretary, Captain L. D. Watson, of Indianapolis. The call states that arrangements have been made to have some eminent speakers present to address the convention. It is also expected that several of the best mediums of the age will be present, which will enable those who have never witnessed any demonstrations to judge for themselves whether friends who have gone before us to the "Land of the Immortals" can or do return, and commune with friends on earth.

MICHIGAN.

Annual Session of the State Medical Society—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 10.

The morning session of the State Medical Society was wholly taken up with the discussion of various medical topics and recitals of experiments.

On reassembling the following officers were elected: President, R. Ingles, Detroit; Vice Presidents, S. C. Southworth, of Monroe; A. H. Alvord, of Clinton; W. R. Marsh, of Fentonville; W. Brownell, of Utica; Secretary, H. T. Lyster, of Detroit; Treasurer, D. O. Farrand, of Detroit.

A subject of debate at the next meeting, "Contagiousness of typhoid fever," was selected, and George W. Topping, of DeWitt, was appointed to open the discussion.

The following delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Washington, to revise the Pharmacopœia, were elected: S. P. Duffield and C. B. Gilbert, of Detroit, and H. S. Cheever, of Ann Arbor, and Lansing was selected as the place of the next meeting.

The following Executive Committee was appointed: G. E. Ranney and J. H. Bartholomew, of Lansing, and G. W. Topping, of DeWitt.

After transacting some miscellaneous business, the society adjourned until next year.

NEBRASKA.

Call for an Extra Session of the State Legislature—Indian Movements—Low Water in the Upper Missouri.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, June 10.

To-day's *Republican* calls attention to the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature, the winter session having left much important matter undisposed of.

Senator Conkling, Ben. Wade and General Boynton, with their families, started on a pleasure trip west to-night.

It is currently reported that another company of Pawnee scouts will soon organize for service along the Union Pacific. Although some depredations have been reported recently on the Little Blue and south of the Platte, nothing very serious has yet occurred in the State.

Reports from the Upper Missouri represent the river as very low. Boats are mostly compelled to unload part of their cargo before going over Dauphan's Rapids. No rains in the mountains, and no rise is expected.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.

The Pullman Excursion Party Reach the Summit of the Sierra Nevada—Condition of the Roads.

SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA NEVADA,
105 MILES FROM SACRAMENTO, June 10.

The Pullman Palace train arrived here at 1:30 p. m., having run from Promontory Point over the Central Pacific at a speed of thirty-five to fifty miles hourly on levels, and twenty-five to thirty-five on the ascending grades. The road is generally in good condition, and thousands of workmen are daily improving it by levelling up the track where it slightly settled by heavy rains. There is no reasonable ground for the Eastern stories, of danger from any source on the entire line across the continent. The fifty miles of really rough road on the Union Pacific, east Wasatch, is rapidly being perfected. Meantime, it is running slowly and cautiously. A month hence the time between New York and San Francisco should be made in six days.

WISCONSIN.

Good Templars' Convention—Boating Excursion—Decision in an Important Will Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 11.

At a meeting of the Black Earth and Wisconsin River Valley District Convention of Good Templars here to-day, remarks were made, strongly criticising the action of the State Temperance Society, at the Milwaukee Convention, in setting aside the election of Harlow S. Orton for President and H. H. Gales as Vice President thereof, after several members had left for home, as unfair, unjust, and meriting the reprobation of all honorable-minded friends of the temperance cause.

The two sail boats which left here for Janesville yesterday afternoon, went through the lakes and Catfish River, as far as Stoughton, early last evening, having had a very prosperous voyage.

The weather here is as delightful as could be asked, and farmers could desire nothing better for crops. Old wheat is going forward in large quantities.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 10.—The Jackman will suit, which has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court for the past ten days, was closed yesterday. The arguments of the counsel occupied the entire day and evening. The case was given this morning to the jury, which, after being out two hours, returned a verdict for the appellants. This result coincides fully with public sentiment, freely expressed. The case will now, probably, go to the Supreme Court.

This verdict annuls the distribution of $150,000, of which amount all but $3,000 is, by the will, conveyed to Mrs. Jackman, who is a second wife, and her three children. The contestants are the heirs by the first marriage, who appeal from the Probate Judge's decision admitting the will to probate. The case has been closely contested by very eminent counsel, and has been the all-absorbing topic of discussion for some time.

The court-room was densely crowded yesterday. A large number of ladies were present. The speeches of the counsel of both sides showed eminent legal talent and thorough preparation, and were listened to by the large audience with marked attention. Senator Carpenter fully maintained his reputation as a finished debater and successful advocate. Wm. H. Ebbets, Esq., made the closing argument, which elicited high commendations from all who heard it.

IOWA.

Nominations Made and Resolutions Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 10.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day. About 500 delegates were in attendance. D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque, was made temporary Chairman, and S. M. Clark, of Keokuk, and J. H. Keatley, of Council Bluffs, Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, as follows: O. Snyder, of Henry; N. Udell, of Appanoose; N. W. Ramill, of Union; J. C. Pussey, of Humboldt; D. F. Murray, of Madison; C. W. Slagle, of Jefferson; H. Sanders, of Scott; John Russell, of Jones; D. J. Coleman, of Blackhawk; John L. Dearborn, of Clayton; S. G. Winchester, of Hardin; E. Chapin, of Floyd.

The Committee on Permanent Organization was T. W. Meyers, of Louis; A. A. Ramsey, of Monroe; W. D. Hepburne, of Page; M. H. Adams, of Shelby; M. A. Dashell, of Warren; B. G. Bowen, of Marion; John A. Parvin, of Muscatine; N. B. Vineyard, of Iowa; S. P. Adams, of Dubuque; A. Campbell, of Howard; D. W. Gage, of Story; J. L. Chase, of Mitchell.

Committee on Resolutions—J. B. Howell, of Lee; J. M. Hendrick, of Wapello; J. Y. Young, of Decatur; A. L. Harvey, of Harrison; S. D. Nichols, of Guthrie; J. B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek; Edward Pollock, of Jackson; S. J. Kirkwood, of Johnson; J. Piper, of Delaware; Robert Grant, of Clayton; J. D. Hunter, of Hamilton; L. Chase of Mitchel.

A State Central Committee was appointed, as follows: William Garrett, of DesMoines; Lewis Miles, of Wayne; P. O. James, of Decatur; C. L. Wright, of Woodbury; J. S. Clarkson, of Polk; A. J. Pope, of Keokuk; W. A. Warren, of Jackson; S. Rathbun, of Linn; W. G. Donan, of Buchanan; William Larrabee, of Fayette; G. W. Bissell, of Webster; N. C. Derring, of Mitchell.

The State Central Committee met immediately after election. J. S. Clarkson, of Polk, editor of the *State Register*, is the Chairman for the ensuing year.

Hon. Peter Melendy, Chairman of the old State Central Committee, made a report of the moneys received and expended in the last campaign.

A communication on prohibition was presented and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

In the afternoon a permanent organization was effected by the election of Governor Scott Chairman, and making the temporary Secretaries the permanent ones. The Vice Presidents were E. A. Vareise, of Henry County; J. B. Howell, of Lee; J. D. Wright, of Lucas; Captain J. J. Shaffer, of Wapello; Thomas Stockton, of Fremont; W. Eaton, of Adams; A. L. Harvey, of Harrison; Henry Ford, of Woodbury; Hon. G. E. Griffith, of Warren; M. L. McPherson, of Madison; Jr. B. Bisack, of Jasper; C. P. Searl, of Mahaska; R. Claussen, of Scott; Alex. Clark, of Muscatine; Robert Gower, of Cedar; H. Gainburn, of Linn; S. Bagg, of Blackhawk; K. C. David, of Dubuque; Robert Grant, of Clayton; W. Larrabee, of Fayette; J. J. Mitchell, of Boone; John Turner, of Marshall; M. Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo; E. C. Chapin, of Floyd.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted unanimously and without debate:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of Governor Merrill as wise, economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the people of Iowa.

Resolved, That we insist upon a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our State Government in order to the maintenance of the happy and exceptional financial condition to which our State has attained under Republican rule.

Resolved, That the means now in the State Treasury, and which may become available, ought to be used for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenditures of the State Government economically administered and for no other purposes, and no State taxes, or only the minimum absolutely required, should be levied or collected until such means are exhausted, to the end that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which has brought peace and happiness and prosperity to our nation, and we heartily endorse the administration of General Grant.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Iowa, being among the first since the rebellion to incorporate in a State Constitution the great principle of impartial suffrage, cordially accepts the opportunity presented by adopting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of making the principle national.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

The following supplementary resolutions were offered by Hon. George W. McCrary, of Lee, and adopted:

Resolved, That the public expenditures of the National Government should be reduced to the lowest sum which can be reached by a system of the most rigid economy; that no money should be taken from the National Treasury for any work of internal improvement, or for the erection of any public buildings not clearly necessary to be made or erected until the national debt is paid or greatly reduced; that all the money that can be saved from the national revenue honestly collected should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, to the end that the people may be relieved from the burden of taxation as rapidly as practicable.

Resolved, That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The convention then proceeded to the nominations: Governor Merrill was renominated for Governor by acclamation, as also were Hon. John W. Dillon for Supreme Judge, and Professor A. S. Kissell for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For Lieutenant Governor the following nominations were made: Major M. M. Walden, of Appanoose; Hon. L. W. Ross, of Potawattomie, Hon. J. A. Parain, of Muscatine; J. Hilsinger, of Jackson.

Before the ballot was finished, so many counties changed their votes to Walden that he was nominated unanimously.

The convention was then addressed by Governor Merrill, Major Walden, Judge Dillon, Prof. Kissell, Henry O'Conner, ex-Governor Kirkwood and Alexander Clarke—the latter colored. The convention then adjourned. The proceedings were very harmonious. Among the delegates were four colored men.

MISSOURI.

Tobacco Condemned—The St. Louis Direct Trade Hobby—Railroad Matters.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—A tobacco case, involving several thousand dollars, was decided to-day in the United States District Court in favor of the government.

The Pilots' Association of this city have tendered to the Board of Trade, free of charge, such pilots as may be necessary to bring an ocean steamer here on an experimental trip. The Garside Coal Company and the Big Muddy Coal Company will each donate 1,000 bushels of coal for the use of the same vessel, and several merchants have signified their willingness to order goods to load the vessel at Liverpool.

A committee of 36 gentlemen, representing all parts of the State, are in session at Jefferson City, for the purpose of preparing a bill to be presented to the next session of the Legislature to provide for the distribution to roads in process of construction, or projected the $3,000,000 due to the State by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and which that company propose to pay previous to maturity, provided the State will distribute it as subsidies to other roads. There does not seem to be much harmony or unity of purpose in the committee, and as it is alleged that the Hannibal & St. Joe Company are especially desirous that the subsidies should be given to direct or indirect feeders to their road, it is not thought that any definite action will be reached.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Bill—American Institute of Homœopathy.

BOSTON, June 10.—The House to-day passed the prohibitory liquor bill to engrossment—134 to 36.

In the American Institute of Homœopathy today the censors reported favorably on seven additional names of applicants for membership. Two ladies applied for admission, but the censors, in view of the previous action of the institute, did not feel called upon to recommend them.

Cuban News.

HAVANA, June 9, via KEY WEST, June 10.—News from Santiago de Cuba is to the 4th inst. All the regular troops had left for active service in the field, and the volunteers were guarding the city.

The filibusters who landed at the Bay of Nipe had gone into the interior, taking the road to Holguin. It was reported that Colonel Tinker, who commanded the filibusters brought over by the steamer San Salvador, had been killed.

HAVANA, June 10.—The arrival of General Lesca at Cienfuegos has infused spirit into the campaign in that section, and several engagements are already reported between his forces and those of the insurgents.

A commission of citizens of Havana will go to Porto Rico and meet General Rodas, who sails today from Madrid, and escort him to this city.

Intelligence from the interior is that the further grinding of sugar-cane has been stopped on account of the rains.

Sugar quiet; sales at 8¼@8¾ reals.

The Condition of a New Hampshire Railroad Officially Denounced.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The report of the Railroad Commissioners, sent to the Legislature, yesterday, shows that the condition of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, since leased by the Grand Trunk Railroad, has been in a shocking condition, unfit for freight transportation, and unsafe for passenger travel. They recommend some action by the Legislature to force the lessees to place it in proper order.

Fall of a Factory at Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The large stove manufactory of Munsell & Co., at Elizabeth, N. J., fell in yesterday, carrying all the stoves and machinery of the building into the basement, destroying a considerable amount of property. Fortunately, none of the employes, numbering some hundreds, were in the building when the accident occurred.

Another Craig-Sprague Case.

TRENTON, June 10.—The celebrated Harrison and Vreeland case, which originated in a suit brought in the Hudson Circuit Court, last January, by Mrs. Harrison, a widow of 45, against George Vreeland, a wealthy lover of 83, for breach of promise, is now being argued in the Supreme Court, on motion of the defendant for a new trial.

Cotton Destroyed at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—R. D. Lambert's cotton-shed, on Monroe street, was set on fire this morning, about 2 o'clock, and 200 bales of cotton either destroyed or badly damaged. It was fully insured in home companies.

Vice President Colfax.

BOONTON, N. J., June 10.—Vice President Colfax and wife arrived here this morning, and will remain until to-morrow. They are the guests of Hon. John Hill.

Wife Murder.

ALBANY, June 10.—On Monday night last, at Johnstown, Montgomery County, Michael Finnegan assaulted his wife with a hatchet, and literally cut her head to pieces.

Irish National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—John W. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, has issued an address calling on all Irishmen in the State who favor universal suffrage, the protection of American industry and the liberation of Ireland, to meet in each Congressional district, and elect one delegate and one alternate to attend the Irish Republican Convention in Chicago, on the 4th of July. The address states that the position taken by Senator Sumner deserves the support of all true Irishmen.

ILLINOIS.

Articles of Association Filed—Reward Offered for the Apprehension of a Murderer—Payment of County Taxes—Horrible Murders—Work Commenced on the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad—Jo Daviess County Incomes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.

The Belleville Nail Mill Company, capital stock $161,000, filed certificate of organization in the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

The Governor to-day issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $200 for the arrest of one Joseph Carson, who stands charged with the crime of murdering Jonathan Shelby, at Olney, on the 24th of May last.

Mansfield, a thoroughbred horse valued at $5,000, the property of J. Megreedy, of this city, died last evening from injuries received by being cast in the stable.

The Collector of Brown County paid into the State Treasury to-day the sum of $5,000, in payment of interest and five per cent of the the principal of bonds issued by said county.

The Collector of Marshall County paid $6,250 in part payment of State taxes of said county for 1868.

QUINCY, Ill., June 10.—An accident occurred on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at Cameron, yesterday morning, whereby the engine, tender and baggage car were thrown from the track, badly scalding the engineer and fireman. No injury to passengers or train.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway are relaying their track eastward from Clayton with new English iron, and intend to relay some ninety miles this season.

A meeting of parties interested is being held in this city to organize a company to build a railroad through Adams, Pike and Green Counties, to Whitehall, to connect with Hannibal, Naples and the Alton & Terre Haute Railroads.

Our Council has ordered an election on Saturday, the 19th inst., to vote for or against our new city charter, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Crops of all kinds are looking extremely well. Corn is doing finely, while hay and wheat promise the largest yield in this section for many years.

LASALLE, Ill., June 10.—William J. Nixon, a farmer of Rockwell, a mile east of this city, was murdered about 9 o'clock last evening, in a field near his house. Early in the spring a disagreement arose between him and one John Healy, a neighbor, regarding the terms of a contract under which the latter was clearing some land for the former, the latter becoming very violent, and making an assault upon the former with an axe. More recently a colt belonging to Healy met with an injury while at pasture, and Healy had Nixon arrested on that account, but failed to prove the offence. More or less wrangling has occurred between the parties ever since, and, day before yesterday, Healy shot at Nixon, near the door of the latter, in the presence of several witnesses. Nixon procured a warrant for his arrest, yesterday, but, for some unaccountable reason, it was not executed. Early last evening, Louis Polhadd, a young man in the employ of Nixon, was shot at in the road not far from Nixon's house, and informed Nixon of the fact, when the latter went to the house of Mr. John Rockwell, to procure a pistol for self-defence. The distance is about forty rods, by the back way, across the field, and while he was returning, having failed to procure the pistol, at a place about twelve rods from his house, he was murdered by some person who fired three shots into him, one passing through his under jaw, and two being fired into his chest. Healy was arrested last night, and is now in jail awaiting the action of a Coroner. Deceased was 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

GALENA, Ill., June 10.—Among the incomes of this city are the following: Henry Corwith, $46,149; James Ryan, $45,681; William Ryan, $45,345; B. F. Felt, $12,790; L. S. Felt, $13,442; H. F. McCloskey, $11,290; J. H. Hellman, $11,025; S. Hughlett (estate), $10,370; R. H. McClellan, $12,551; Nelson Stillman, $7,289; S. O. Stillman, $5,196; R. J. Edwards, $4,429; N. Dowling (estate), $6,336; John E. Corwith, $7,182; Benjamin H. Campbell, $7,104; R. Barrett, $5,605; E. H. Beebe, $6,048.

Elizabeth, Jo Daviess County, incomes: Martin Wishon, $11,311; Henry Green, $10,441; William Goldthorp, $9,405.

CAIRO, June 10.—S. M. Eaton, of Hinkleville, Ballard County, Ky., deeply intoxicated, became involved, yesterday, at the St. Charles Hotel, in a difficulty with James Smith, of this city. Mike Berry, an ice-wagon driver, attempted to make peace, when Eaton shot Berry in the breast, mortally wounding him. Eaton then ran, pursued by Policeman Cummings, but soon turned and snapped his pistol at the policeman, and while attempting to fire a second time, was shot dead by Cummings. Smith, who commenced the difficulty, is under arrest.

RANTOUL, Ill., June 10.—The large flouring mill and elevator here known as the Osborn mills, took fire from a smoke stack at first, this afternoon, and burned to the ground. Loss about $20,000; lightly insured.

DECATUR, Ill., June 10.—To-day the first earth was thrown upon the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. Miss M. E. Shirley excavated the first shovel-ful of earth. Hon. B. Bunn made the speech of the occasion, which was responded to by Hon. W. C. Shirley. A fine bouquet was presented to Miss Shirley in behalf of the press of Decatur. Speeches were made by the Mayor of the city, Judge Green for the company, J. Shoaff, of the *Magnet*, for the press, and Hon. R. O. Smith, on behalf of the Directors. A large concourse of the citizens of Decatur and Monroe County were present. After Miss Shirley, the City Council, Board of Supervisors, city and county officers, and distinguished guests, contributed each their spadeful of earth to the road-bed. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and when the continuation of the road to Chicago was announced the wildest enthusiasm pervaded the immense audience.

At a meeting of the incorporators of the company, held yesterday, Edward O. Smith was elected President. A committee was appointed to visit the various counties through which the contemplated line extends, for the purpose of securing the right of way for the road, and to arrange for donations for building the same.

KENTUCKY.

Judge Black Slowly Recovering from His Recent Injuries.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Judge Black, who was injured some weeks ago by an accident on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, is entirely out of danger. His arm is safe, and there is reasonable hope of his having tolerable good use of it. He suffers a good deal, but bears up well. He will probably be able to leave here in three weeks.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT KEOKUK.

Something About the Character of the Structure.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, June 9.

The combination of a wagon bridge with a railroad bridge is a new feature in the manner of spanning the Mississippi River. Keokuk has taken the lead of all other cities on the river in the introduction of this feature. The work of constructing this bridge is fairly under headway, and will be prosecuted vigorously. The contract for building it was awarded sometime since, by the Keokuk and Hamilton Mississippi Bridge Company, to the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, the price having been fixed at $850,000. The work thus far has been confined principally to the quarrying and dressing of stone for the piers and abutments. It is expected that the levee abutment on this side, the foundation of which has been commenced, will be completed some time during the present month. On the Iowa side of the river there will be an approach to the bridge about 200 feet in length. This will be of solid masonry, twenty feet wide in the clear, and will be surmounted on either side with a substantial iron railing. Between the earth embankment which leads to this approach of solid masonry and the approach itself there will be an opening of about twenty feet to admit the passage of teams along the levee. There will be eleven piers in all, including the pivot pier, the average height of which will be thirty-two feet. They will reach ten feet above the high water mark of 1851. the superstructure will be 2,190 feet in length, and in width will be twenty feet in the clear. There will be a wagon track on either side of the railroad track. Outside of the superstructure, and on either side, will be a passage way for footmen along the entire length of the bridge. This will be five feet in width. The piers will be built solid and laid in limestone cement. The draw will be 378 feet long, leaving a passage on either side of the pivot pier of 160 feet on the square. On the opposite side there will be an approach to the bridge of earth embankment 750 feet in length. This will be protected by a dry slope wall. The Linville Pipe Truss will be used in the construction of the bridge; 8,000 cubic yards of stone will be required in the construction of the piers and abutments, and about 3,000,000 pounds of iron in the superstructure, one about one-fifth of which will be cast iron. The remainder will all be wrought.

It is expected that the bridge will be completed by the 1st of January next. Preparations are being made for operations on the piers as soon as the water shall have subsided a little more. Mr. Smith is Chief Engineer in charge of the work, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Ward are assistants, and Mr. Willey the draughtsman.

Tragedy at Norfolk, Va.—Seduction and Homicide.

From the Norfolk Journal.

About one week ago an unmarried daughter of Mr. John Murray, a stone-mason, born and raised in this city, and residing on Dinwiddie street, gave birth to a child. The fact was made known to the father, and a young man by the name of Alexander Perry, residing on Scott's Creek, who frequented the house, was accused of being the author of the offspring. Murray became intensely incensed, and declared with an oath that he would kill Perry. The result was that he became almost crazy about the affair, and went among his acquaintances talking about the disgrace of his family, and swearing vengeance against the man whom he believed to be the cause of the ruin of his daughter. Twice, it is said, he covertly sought the life of Perry without result. Yesterday morning, however, he determined to bring the matter to a close issue. Taking a single-barrel fowling piece, he left home and proceeded to Scott's Creek in search of Perry. His intention having preceded him, he met young Perry, in company with his father (John Perry) and elder brother (William Perry), in the field of Mr. Thos. Owens, on the verge of the creek. John Perry was armed with a pistol, and Alexander Perry with a double-barrel fowling piece. William Perry had no weapon. Murray immediately advanced upon the party, and fired the contents of his shot-gun at them, striking Alexander Perry in the left wrist and John Perry (the father) in the left thigh. Alexander Perry then levelled his piece at Murray and fired, without effect. The four men then closed, and Murray grappled with the elder Perry, striking him over the head with his gun, shattering it in pieces. At this juncture, Alexander Perry again levelled his shot gun at Murray, and sent the whole contents of one barrel into his (Murray's) breast and face, creating wounds from which he died an hour afterwards.

The Perrys then left the field and went off, the father and the younger one (Alex.) coming to town and delivering themselves up to the civil authorities.

Cost of the Pursuit of Knowledge in a Saw Mill.

From the Floyd County (Iowa) Advocate.

Last Monday, a German called at Goodhue, Andrew & Co.'s saw mill, to gaze in wonder at the various and complicated machinery. Among other things that he saw, was a small circular saw, sawing faster than anything he ever saw saw before. Its rapid motion fascinated him; he reached out his right index finger toward its ill-defined periphery, (for the circumference of a saw in swift motion looks to be at the base of the teeth, and not at their points) when, to his surprise, the end of his finger disappeared in an instant, and rolled away to the other side of the saw.

The man tied up the stump in his handkerchief; whereupon Mr. Andrews, noticing him, came up and inquired what was the matter. The victim of misplaced confidence replied: "Misther Andrews, I never comes to see your mills pefore. I seed dis ting going around so fast. I takes mein vinger to him, like dis, and—mein Gott!" In explaining his first mishap, the German touched the saw with his left fore-finger, and that flew off. Turning to Andrews in almost breathless astonishment, the man exclaimed, "Mishter Andrews, I never comes to see your mills pefore; I see him; I never comes to see him again!" And wrapping that finger into his handkerchief, he started for a doctor's office, and disappeared.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bu; flour, [illegible] brls. Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bu; oats, 13,000 bu. Freights—1c on wheat, [illegible] on corn, [illegible] on oats to New York. Oats to Albany, 7c. Flour very dull; white Michigan, $7.75. Wheat in good demand and prices variable, closing quiet and unsettled; sales of 130,000 bu No. 1 Chicago at $1.34½; do to arrive, $1.34@1.34½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.30; No. 1 Milwaukee to arrive, $1.36; No. 1 do to arrive, $1.34¼. Corn in good demand and unsettled; prices closed firm; sales of 110,000 bu, of which 80,000 bu were No. 2 and yellow, were sold privately, and the balance at 69@69½c for No. 2; Western yellow nominal at 71@71½c. Oats steady; sales of 21,000 bu Western at 68c. Rye neglected.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and steady at $31.50. Lard dull at 19c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and steady; sales 125 brls in car lots, 98c.

COOK COBURN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE *at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or notices for all* NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES *(in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the publishers' lowest rates.*
OFFICE 97 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER
NO. 43, R. A. M.,
Are hereby notified to attend the Regular Convocation
On Friday, June 11, 1869,
At 8 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is expected. Business of importance is to be acted upon. By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights.

There will be a special conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., at their hall in the Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the order of K. T. A full attendance of the members is requested. Resident and visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend as above. Per order of the E. C.
E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors and members cordially invited to attend. Per order of the W. M.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

HATS AND CAPS.

STRAW
Hats,
PANAMA HATS,
Light Felt Hats,
New Styles, Just Opened, by
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
98 State-st.

TEAS.

MAMMOTH
TEA HOUSE!
THE ONLY ONE PRICE
Jobbing House in Chicago.
LARGEST STOCK OF
TEAS
In the Country.
DIRECT IMPORTATION
Via San Francisco.
TAYLOR & WRIGHT,
6 & 8 River-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

The United Security
LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Home Office, Corner of Fifth and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE H. STUART, President; THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice President; WILLIAM GETTY, Manager; C. F. BETTS, Secretary; J. L. LUDLOW, M. D., Consulting Physician.

DIRECTORS:
George H. Stuart, Hon. Asa Packer, Geo. W. Childs, Thos. W. Evans, A. J. Drexel, Wm V. McKean, Joseph Patterson, Sidney J. Solms, F. A. Drexel, Wm. C. Houston, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, S. H. Horstmann, Philadelphia; James M. Morrison and Joseph Stuart, New York; Hon. R. S. Tobey, Boston; Wm. Prescott Smith, Baltimore; Wm. Frew, Pittsburgh; A. E. Chamberlain, Cincinnati; L. Z. Leiter and C. M. Smith, Chicago; James E. Yeatman, St. Louis.

Policies issued on all the most recent plans, and calculated to meet the wants of every insurer.
GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Bankers, Chicago, General Western Agents.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED
in every city and town in Illinois, Iowa and Northern Indiana. With active agents liberal terms will be made. Address
JOHN M. WALLACE, Manager, 92 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MILLINERY.

Rich Millinery Goods
AT COST.
MRS. J. F. GRIFFIN,
334 South State-st.,
Has concluded to give up her Millinery business, and enlarge her stock of Fancy Dry Goods, and to make room for those goods she will close out her stock of Millinery at cost. Her goods are all new and of the latest styles. Dealers would do well to buy her stock, as it is choice. Must be closed out in ten days, commencing Friday, June 11, 1869.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

OLD
Newspapers,
IN
PACKAGES OF 100,
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HIGH COMPLIMENT.

NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE ASSOCIATION,
BOSTON, May 31, 1869.

DEAR SIRS: I take great pleasure in advising you officially that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, holden on Saturday evening, it was, on motion of Mr. E. D. Jordan, unanimously voted,

That if any pianos are to be used in the performances at the Coliseum, they shall be the grand orchestral pianos of Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co.

I remain, gentlemen,
Respectfully your ob't servant,
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.
Messrs. HALLET, DAVIS & Co., Boston.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY,
CHICAGO, June 9, 1869.

Persons having claims against the County of Cook are requested to present the same at the office of the County Clerk, on or before Monday, June 14, 1869.
EDW. S. SALOMON, Clerk.

INTERNAL REVENUE.
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Annual List of Special Taxes (Licenses) has been returned to me by the Assessor, for collection. Notice is therefore given to all persons having Special Taxes to pay, that said taxes are now due, and must be paid at my office, Room 4 Custom House Building, Chicago, ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30TH, 1869.
EDMUND JUSSEN, Collector.
Chicago, June 1, 1869.

BUSINESS CARDS.

VanSchaack & Pillsbury
GALESBURG, ILL.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
ILL. CHERRY STONER OR PITTER
This little machine leaves the cherries, after being stoned, round and plump; is rapid in its operation, and a success. Sold at retail by house furnishing, hardware and grocery stores everywhere. Ask for it and see it work.

LUMBER.

MARTIN RYERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
LUMBER,
Corner Canal and Fulton-sts., Chicago.
We have a good stock of Dry Lumber, consisting in part of the different grades of Clear, Finishing, Clear and Common Flooring, Siding, Boards, Fencing, &c. Flat and Square Pickets, Shingles and Lath. Lumber by the cargo and at retail.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

LARGEST
PRINTING HOUSE
IN THE WEST.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
Successors to Tribune Job Printing Co.,
PRINTERS
AND
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,
Nos. 49, 51 & 53 Clark-st.,
CHICAGO.
Having secured the entire room heretofore occupied by The Chicago Tribune, to accommodate customers and the public, we have added to our former facilities a complete
Stationery Department
AND
BLANK BOOK BINDERY.
Our stock is new, and includes everything desirable for office use, such as Envelopes, Fine Note and Letter Papers; Pass, Memorandum and Blank Books; Pens, Ink, Office Furniture, Tissue and Copying Paper, Copying Presses, Cash Boxes, Cancelling Stamps, Conductors' Punches, &c.
We are prepared to make Blank Books to any pattern or style of binding. We have added largely to our list of
BLANKS,
The OLD TRIBUNE FORMS, and are better prepared than ever to serve the public. Our
Printing Department
Has been made more effective by the addition of NEW Type and Presses and larger rooms.
Our facilities for Printing Consecutively Numbered Tickets are unequalled in this country, and challenge the attention of all Railroad Men, Managers of Picnics, Excursions, Concerts, &c., &c.
All species of Handbills, Circulars and Posters, in any desired number of colors, executed promptly.
For samples, call at our New Store, opposite the Sherman House.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:
THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—OPEN;
OR,
HOW TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.
BY SAMUEL BOWLES,
EDITOR OF THE "SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN."
1 vol. 16mo. 122 pp. Paper, 35 cts; cloth, 75 cts.
The graphic descriptions and sketches of the Pacific Railroad, its condition, prospects, scenery and surroundings, which have recently enlivened the pages of the Atlantic and which constitute the best guide book yet prepared for these regions, have been gathered by the author into this little volume. To them is added an appendix containing much matter of value, both to those intending to visit the regions described, and to those merely desiring the latest and most complete information concerning them.

II. THACKERAY'S NOVELS.
HOUSEHOLD EDITION.
THE NEWCOMES.
1 vol. 16mo. $1.25.
"For the first time the admirers of Thackeray in this country—and he has more admirers here than even in his own country—will have within their reach a compact, complete, uniform, and every way desirable collection of their favorite's novels at a price that is not beyond the means of those of very moderate income. When the publishers of this edition announce that they will issue a complete series, they mean it, and will fulfil their promise."—*Cleveland Herald.*
*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

STOVES.

THE BASE-BURNING
AMERICAN COOKING STOVE
More Improvements and Two More Patents.
After a long series of experiments, we have added the Base-Burning principle to this already world-renowned Stove, by means of hot air chambers in front and rear of the fire box, and a regulator at the pipe collar. With this improvement we accomplish the following results:
1st. A coal fire can be kept all winter by replenishing the fire twice every 24 hours.
2d. A continuous fire can be kept through the winter with the consumption of less than 20 lbs of coal in 24 hours, and the oven kept in baking order a large portion of the time.
3d. The coal will be thoroughly consumed without the usual amount of cinders and clinkers, and the annoyance of dumping the grate every morning to make a fresh fire, avoided.
4th. For a wood fire, with two moderate sized sticks of dry wood, a fire can be kept from 15 to 18 hours without any trouble.
This will be found the greatest improvement yet made in Cooking Stoves. It has all the advantages of a self-feeder with much greater economy of fuel, and without its inconveniences. It is fully secured by letters patent.
MANUFACTURED BY
SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
17 and 19 Green-st., Albany, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
S. J. SURDAM & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHEAP.
$2.50 Patent Summer Stove.
Two cents a day for fuel.
M. W. LESTER & SON, 54 State-st.

CARRIAGES.

COAN & TEN BROEKE
Carriage Manufacturing Comp'y
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW WAREROOMS,
67 & 69 ADAMS-ST.,
With a large variety of
Elegant Carriages,
Landau, Clarence, Coupe, Coupe Landaulet, Barouche, Brett, Victoria, Park Phaeton, Rockaway, Chariotee, "Kimball Jump-Seat," Dog Cart, Pony Phaeton, Landaulet, Light Buggies, Road Wagons, Concord Buggies, &c., &c. Also
HARNESS
Suitable for same, in every style of finish, from the celebrated manufactory of Jas. R. Hill & Co., Concord N. H.
VELOCIPEDES
At prices to suit purchasers.
☞ Our facilities for Handling Heavy Carriages, Upholstering, Painting, Varnishing and General Repairing are greatly increased, and all work will be executed promptly and in the best possible manner.

FOR SALE.

$10,000 a Year.
FOR SALE,
A MALT HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
In one of the largest interior towns of Illinois, with the good will of the business, which is fully established, and has paid the present owner
$10,000 per Annum
for the last four years. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in a permanent and highly profitable business. Poor health of present owner reason for selling. Address, or call on
BOYNTON, FOSTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

HAY! HAY!
CHOICE TIMOTHY HAY for sale by the bale or ton.
J. E. FRY & CO.,
No. 9 Wigwam Building.

FOR SALE.
Lill's Hotel and Restaurant.
15, 17 and 19 North Wells-st.,
Corner of Water.

INSTRUCTION.

Iowa Normal Academy of Music,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Term commences July 14 and closes August 26. For circulars address either J. T. FARGO or F. A. PARKER, Davenport, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights
Great Auction Sale,
ON THE GROUND,
TO COME OFF
Monday, June 14th,
Unless postponed on account of the weather, in which case due notice will be given through the press.
A free pass to and from the grounds will be given to all adult persons who wish to attend the sale by calling on Clarke, Layton & Co., on Monday previous to the day of sale. A free lunch will be served up on the ground to all who attend. The excursion train will leave the depot of the Rock Island Railroad between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., and will return to the city at 6 o'clock p. m. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock a. m.; thus giving parties time to examine the grounds before the commencement of the sale. Parties wishing to go down to examine the property before the day of sale, with the view of purchasing, can get free tickets by applying at our office at any time before the day of sale.
That portion of the property which will be offered at this sale is the most eligible and the choicest suburban property ever offered the public around Chicago, and will POSITIVELY BE SOLD to the best and highest bidder.
TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent cash on day of sale 10 per cent in 30 days, 10 per cent on August 1st, 1869, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest at 7 per cent.
Now is the time to secure a country seat only 25 minutes' ride from the city, at a fare, on season tickets, at only 11¼ cents each, or $70 a year for one person. About twenty trains each day already run to this property and all trains stop to let passengers on and off.
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., Agts,
128 Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT LAND SALE
2,000 Acres,
BELONGING TO THE
Seymour & Price Estates,
AT AUCTION,
By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
On Wednesday, June 16,
At 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES NOW READY.
Title to the property short and perfect.
A Transcript of Record, containing Decree of United States Supreme Court, directing a proper Deed in Fee, and an Abstract of Title will be furnished to each purchaser—FREE OF CHARGE.
TERMS EASY.
One-quarter cash; one-quarter in one year; one-quarter in two years; one-quarter in three years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.
DEPOSITS ON DAY OF SALE.
A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required to be paid on each Block at the time of purchase as earnest money, for which a receipt will be given.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

$12,000.
477 West Randolph-st., two-story and basement brick house, steam heating range, and fitted up with all modern improvements. This property is in front of Union Park, and is one of the most desirable places on the West Side. It is offered until June 15th on the following terms:
$2,500 cash,
2,000 six months,
2,500 twelve months,
5,000 three years.
Possession given on or before June 15. This is a bargain.
FIELD, KING & CO.,
First National Bank Building,
Corner State & Washington-sts.

TO CAPITALISTS.
400x132 ft., southeast corner of Madison and Leavitt-sts. A No. 1 investment. For sale by
A. TAYLOR,
12 McCormick Block.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.
We can negotiate, at once, Loans on desirable Improved Property, in sums of $5,000 and upward.
FIELD, KING & CO.,
First National Bank Building, basement. cor. State and Washington-sts.

COMMERCIAL & REAL ESTATE PAPER.
We are buying First-Class Commercial and Real Estate Paper.
FIELD, KING & CO.,
First National Bank Building, Basement, corner State and Washington-sts.

FINANCIAL.
$25,000.
Twenty-five thousand dollars of purchase money mortgages wanted. SAMUEL GEHR, 111 Dearborn-st.

IRON WIRE CLOTH.

Iron Wire Cloth,
Best article in the world to keep out
Flies, Bugs & Mosquitoes,
With or without Frames, wholesale or retail. Manufactured by
HARKLEY, ALLING & CO.,
51 LAKE-ST.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.
DEAR SIRS: The Radical Cure Truss came duly to hand, and gives perfect satisfaction. Since I first saw your Truss, some eight years ago, I have recommended no other, and I have been the means of selling a great many. I consider them the only Truss fit to apply to Hernia. Sincerely yours,
M. M. LATTA, M. D., Goshen, Indiana.
Dr. S. N. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss, and all other kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Club Feet, Bow Legs, and all other physical deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Offices of MARSH & CO., New York; MARSH, COBLEIGH & CO., Cincinnati, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

MAGIC BILL FILE.

PATTISON'S MAGIC BILL FILE.
Indispensable to every business man and housekeeper. Any Receipt, Bill, &c., can be filed and removed instantly and at pleasure, without disturbing the others. Its utility is obvious. Only 25 cents. Call and get one. Agents wanted everywhere. R. R. PATTISON, 111 Dearborn-st., Room 8, Chicago.

ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM.
For the best Ice Cream or Water Ices in this city go to [illegible], [illegible] Madison-st. Church Festivals and Picnics supplied at very low rates. [illegible] The trade supplied.

FINA
TO INVESTORS.
The undersigned are prepared to receive orders for the
Gold Bearing Bon
Of the Burlington (Iowa), Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company. Principal
terest payable IN GOLD, in New York or London free of United States taxation,
Gold, half yearly, at 7 per cent, yielding 10 per cent in currency.
TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
CHARLES L. FROST, New York, President Toledo and Wabash Railroad.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Financial Agents for the Company in New York.
Full information may be had on application to
GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,
92 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, Special Agents, in Chi
Interior Bankers invited to correspond and co-operate.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

Wrenn, Ullmann
& Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., buy and sell at most favorable rates,
Government Securities,
Cook County Bonds,
Chicago City Bonds,
Land Warrants and College Scrip,
Gold, Coupons and Silver.
We execute orders, by telegraph, at the New York Stock Exchange, for purchase and sale, on margins, of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, charging same commissions as New York Brokers.
Deposits received and liberal interest allowed.

FERD. S. WINSLOW,
Foreign Banking Office,
No. 2 South Clark-st.,
Loomis Building, sells Gold and Gold Checks on New York, at New York rates. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on England, France, Germany, Scandinavia, &c.

LEAD AND OIL.

St. Louis Lead & Oil
COMPANY.
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.
HOOKER & WEARE,
127 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
CHICAGO.
Are offering Strictly Pure Lead, manufactured by the above Company, at FACTORY PRICES.
Also, Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS
Of every description.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

CALIFORNIA
WINES.
THE PUREST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST.
Our brands of these Wines have been before the public in the Eastern cities for the past eight years, and have met with the most flattering success. At our office,
Nos. 34 and 36 LaSalle-st.,
CORNER OF LAKE,
May be found a complete assortment, for sale by the single bottle or gallon, or at wholesale to the trade.
☞ For Evening or Wedding Parties, for the Sick Chamber, or as Table Wines, for Communion or Family Use, these Wines will be found far superior to Foreign Wines, and at less price.
PERKINS, STERN & CO.
REPRESENTED BY
BENJ. BRUCE, Jr.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
In New Tribune Building.
Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,
Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.
Stores 38 & 40 LaSalle-st.
Formerly occupied by J. B. Shay. Apply to
WM. C. DOW
116 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

FAY & CO.'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
(GEO. W. ROGERS, Proprietor,)
REMOVED
FROM
132 CLARK-ST.
TO
180 LAKE-ST.

EDWD. MENDEL'S
Lithographic Office,
Removed to First National Bank Building, southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.
JOHN B. MILLER, City Fish Inspector, has removed from Spencer's Dock to
No. 123 South Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received till June 15, at noon, by the Maywood Company, for the erection of a Brick Hotel and several other buildings, to be located at Maywood. The Company reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Company. The work will be let in whole or in part, and must be commenced at once, and completed as soon as practicable. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Methodist Church Block.
J. A. WILLARD, Secretary.

METALIC SPRING BED.

METALLIC SPRING BED.
Patented Here, Europe and Canadas.
For Cleanliness, Durability, Cheapness and Comfort, cannot be surpassed. Will last a lifetime. Manufactured by F. FRENCH, 10 North Green-st. Orders promptly filled.
TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR SALE.
Tools supplied to the buyers of territories. Apply to J. B. TURCHIN & CO., 132 Dearborn-st.
Send stamp for circular.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Of Palmer's Last and Greatest Work,
THE ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE.
[illegible] with sculptor's autograph, [illegible] publisher, WM. H. FASSETT, Box 518, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DIARRHŒA.
A REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICAL
Hurlbut & Eds
(Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,)
32 LAKE-ST., Chica
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
PURE DRUG
STANDARD CHEMICALS
Fancy Goods, Pure Dye
Window Glass, Glassw
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda
Japanics, Paints,
Oils, etc., etc.
Oldest Drug House in the
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
Deal Only in the Best of Go
Special attention given to
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLI
WE ARE AGENTS FOR
Morse's Soda Founta
Pure Drugs!
Low Prices!
Quick
Call and get our Prices before pur
elsewhere.
Orders by mail will be priced as lo
bought in person.

COMMISSION MERCHAN
UNDERWOOD & C
GENERAL
Commission Mercha
168 Washington-st.
CHICAGO,
Give Particular Attention to both
and Selling
Grain, Flour, Seeds, L
Beef, Tallow.
☞ Property bought and held on margins,
either in this or Eastern markets.
F. L. UNDERWOOD. H. B. JEWELL.

1856.
Murry Nelson & C
COMMISSION MERCHANT
SINCE 1856.
159 Washington-st., Chic

PIXLEY, HALL & C
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHAN
74, 76 & 78 Michigan-av
Corner Lake-st.

MACONDRAY & CO
SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHA
204 and 206 Sansome-st.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Agents Hong Kong Line of Clipper Ships,
Importers of China and Japan Teas, and all
tions of East India and Manila Produce.
Collections made in California, Oregon, China
East.

HARDWARE.

WILLIAM BLAIR & C
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware,
Tin Plate,
Tinners' Stoc
Orders executed promptly at
lowest rates.
179 & 181 Randolph-
CHICAGO.

RAILROADS.

FAST TIM
TO
Council Bluffs & Oma
VIA
Chicago, Rock Island & Paci
RAILROAD.
TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO:
PACIFIC DAY EXPRE
9:45 a. m.,
For Council Bluffs and Omaha—Except
days.
PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRE
9:15 p. m.,
For Council Bluffs and Omaha—Daily.
TICKET OFFICE, No. 57 Clark-st.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Ag

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION
For Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh.
Will leave their dock, foot of North LaSalle
FRIDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7 o'clock, the
and first-class steamer,
MAINE, Ira Bishop, Master.
Passengers ticketed to Milwaukee, Glen
Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo,
[illegible] New York, and all points East.
Steamers of this line leave daily, Saturdays and
days excepted, at 7 p. m.
JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, office
north end Clark-st. bridge.
J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

WESTERN EXPRESS CO.
Fast Freight Line from New York via
Railway and Western Transportation
Company's Steamers.
Western Transportation Company, Proprietors, Buffalo.
Mark packages "Western Express Co.," and ship
Erie Railway, Pier 8, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, Agent, 11 Old Slip, New York.
J. M. TUTTLE, Agent, 10 South Water-st.

SAFES.

HARRIS' SAFE FACTORY
Has been enlarged to supply the increasing demand
the celebrated
MORSE SAFE.
Save your money by purchasing of the manufacturer
direct.
63 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
Near the Tunnel, Chicago.

LIME AND CEMENT.

J. J. MONTAGUE,
Dealer in the FALLS CITY brand of
LOUISVILLE CEMENT,
Akron Cement, Stucco, Plastering Hair and Quick Lime.
Office, 88 MARKET-ST., Chicago.
Dealers and contractors supplied at wholesale prices.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING
FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY,
AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
[illegible]

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!
At WILSON BRO

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL	$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.00

Parts of a year at same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

THE COMMOTION IN WALL STREET.

There was a sudden and sharp decline, amounting almost to a panic, in the stock market in New York, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and several large houses were brought to the ground. The squall began with "Mariposa," a California mining stock, which fell from 34 to 16, in consequence, it is said, of an over-issue. It then spread among the speculative railroad stocks, and raged with great violence among those which have the largest amount of "water" in their composition, and affected quite a number which are supposed to be getting ready to take water. Various causes are assigned for the phenomenon. Some authorities ascribe it to the withdrawal of currency to the West. Some pretend to see the tracks of James Fisk, Jr., in the sand; while others ascribe the commotion to that vague dispensation, "the bear movement"—a blanket which serves to cover anything which it is desired to keep from the public.

The fact is that there are reasons enough for a panic—reasons enough to account for a much larger one than has been yet witnessed. Wall street is water-logged. When the New York Central Railroad increases its capital stock 80 per cent without adding a dollar to its property; when the managers of Erie add ten millions to their nominal property without adding a farthing to its value; when the smaller roads, with which these are leagued, follow suit, and the distemper becomes infectious and spreads through the whole list, inciting railroad managers to devise means, not to increase their earnings or decrease their expenses, but to vie with each other in palming off "water" upon the public for *bona fide* capital,—all the elements of a panic are close at hand. This is the policy and practice of Wall street to-day. It is dishonest, demoralizing and dangerous in the last degree. The only wonder is that it has not culminated in a grand explosion long ago.

Wall street subsists, not upon its own money, but upon that of outsiders. It depends, like a good many other institutions, upon confidence. So long as Wall street can persuade the public that New York Central stock, with 80 per cent of water in its composition, is worth as much money as the same stock without water, and can induce the public to pay for it on that basis, all goes on swimmingly. But let the public begin to mistrust that some of the virtue went out when the water came in, and there will be trouble directly. The "bear movement" will then begin, whether there are any bears around or not. Currency will go East, West, and every other way, rather than where Wall street desires to see it go. Margins will be wiped out with a perfect looseness, and in the end the inverted pyramid will come to the ground. It may be braced up for a time, but it is bound to fall. The law of gravitation will not always be cheated out of its dues.

DOMESTIC LABOR.

The recent strike of the hotel waiters of New York has just terminated in the surrender of the waiters. Some of the hotels have white waiters, and others have colored men. The strike was confined to the white waiters. The colored union, however, refused to permit its members to take the places of the strikers. The strike was for an advance of five dollars a month in wages. After a contest of several weeks, the men gave in; but the employers—having, in the meantime, recruited their forces—have, it is said, taken back but very few, leaving all the others out of employment. The business of hotel waiter, though a most useful and indispensable one, is hardly a trade which could expect to sustain a strike. It requires but very little skill, and a person having any natural fitness for the work can be trained as a waiter in a very short time. In case of a strike, the ordinary help of the hotel can be used for a few days, until there can be gathered from the thousands of unemployed persons all the force needed. There are, moreover, two other classes of persons which are naturally competitors of the white male waiters, and they are women and the colored men. There is not a city in the country that cannot, in three days, furnish its hotels with all the women or colored waiters it may want. Indeed, these latter classes are rapidly taking the whole business into their hands, and the white men must, sooner or later, be driven to other employments. It will be but a very few years when the struggle for all that class of employments will be between the Africans and the Chinese. The Chinese women have not yet, and, perhaps, never will migrate to the United States, and, therefore, the general domestic service of families will continue to be performed by women; but the employment of white men in such pursuits must soon end. The white waiters of New York refused to fraternize with the colored men, and the latter organized a union of their own. So it will be in other trades and occupations. There will be colored unions offering their services to the public on the best terms they can get, and the result will be that wherever one negro is employed the whole force will be of that kind, and thus the white men will be excluded by the operation of their own law. The case of these waiters in New York is a hard one, but it is the natural result of the policy of coercion to which they resorted. The most of them have families, and have saved nothing. They are not only out of work, but wherever they go to find employment the fact of their having been engaged in this strike will be to their disadvantage in competition with others seeking like work. They have probably destroyed all prospect of any further employment in that capacity, and must now seek other labor, for which but few of them are, perhaps, adapted. The failure of their strike virtually destroys their union, and leaves the organization of colored waiters masters of the situation.

The immigration from foreign countries has recently taken a change, which will have a decided effect upon the great domestic question of servant women. The American girls have long since, as a class, abandoned domestic service, and their place has been supplied by women of foreign birth. Hitherto the Irish, and other English-speaking class of immigrants, have been the reliance of the public; but within a few years the preponderance of immigration has been with the Germans and Scandinavians. These classes being all of the most industrious habits, and for the most part considerably skilled in domestic science at home, are arriving in such large numbers that, notwithstanding the temporary inconvenience of speaking a foreign tongue, they are not only successfully competing with those hitherto in possession of the field, but, in many localities, have driven them out. Thus, in New England, when the foreign girls became house-servants, the native girls entered the factories; and now that the Germans and Scandinavians are welcomed as cooks and housemaids, the other displaced foreigners of the better informed class are entering the factories. The American girls thus crowded upon have advanced to the higher employments of skilled labor, and have also extended their employment into many occupations hitherto exclusively enjoyed by men. The same procession in employments is going on in the West. The Germans and the Scandinavians are arriving daily, and all those not needed upon the farms to which their families are going seek and are finding employment in private families, where they can save the greater portion of the high wages they can get, and, in time, unite their hoard with that of some of their countrymen, to buy land and settle down in comfortably. The thrift of these people [illegible] the great secret of their success. In [illegible] those whom they displace [illegible] in other occupations, in [illegible], owing to the [illegible] of applicants for work, the [illegible] less remunerative, [illegible] A German [illegible] will retain her place and will save, from her four dollars per week, $156 a year; while the Irish girl, working in a shop, with her ambitious tastes in the way of dress, having her board to pay, will hardly be able to support herself upon her $6 to $7 per week. The latter employment, moreover, is precarious; and there are at least three persons seeking the work for which but one can be employed. Though no longer technically "servants," the situation of these girls, in a pecuniary sense, is not so remunerative. It is, however, a step toward that higher grade of employment into which the American girls, brought up with sufficient education to be practically intelligent, have already entered, and which they will hold exclusively until, in the progress of events, something better presents itself.

THE MASONS AND THE MINISTERS.

There has been held in this city, during the last few days, an assembly of clergymen and of others to consider and recommend the best means of arousing the American people to a sense of the moral and political dangers to be apprehended from a further toleration of secret societies, especially the Masons. The principal objection of these gentlemen, representing a large body of the people, is that the Masonic Ritual, though founded upon the theory of a Supreme Being, the unchanging Creator and Ruler of all things, does not, from first to last, recognize Christ as God, and that it ignores His Divinity. One of the very eminent speakers pointed out, as the distinction between the American Protestant Association and the Masons, to be that, while both are secret, the former recognized Christ and the latter did not.

The defence of the Masons to this objection is an obvious one. Their order claims to be universal. It embraces men of all races, tribes and creeds; it takes in the Asiatic, African, European and aboriginal American. It includes men of every faith, who worship a Supreme God. To demand a belief in the Divinity of Christ would destroy this universality, and confine its membership to believers in the Christian faith.

The other objections to the Masons are consequent upon this leading one, and the other secret orders, such as Odd Fellows and Good Templars, were treated as mere imitations of Masonry, which would perish with its fall. In fact, one of the reverend gentlemen declared that the Good Templars were nothing more than "courting societies,"—an announcement calculated to increase their membership among the romantic and susceptible of both sexes.

The general tone of the convention was denunciatory of the newspaper press, because it did not hold up Masonry as a fearful evil; yet the convention, as we have stated, placed their objection to that order upon a question of religious faith. It is no part of the duty of the secular newspaper press to proclaim a national theology, and to hold all men as enemies of the country who do not accept that theology. In the first place, it would be a presumption on the part of the press, and a direct interference with those who are chosen to teach the law of God. It is more than probable, too, that the newspapers would be as hopelessly divided as mankind at large upon the proper theology to be enforced; and thus, instead of crushing out the disbelievers, the latter, through their portion of the press, would be making wholesale conversions from the ranks of the faithful.

As long as the charge against the Masons is their omission, as an order, to declare the Divinity of Christ, the objection is not peculiar to the Masons, but applies to all that portion of the people who not only omit such a declaration but reject the doctrine. There are religious papers without number; every religious denomination has at its service printing presses, from which information and instruction upon religious matter are sent forth without limit to the people of this and all other countries. The Bible is printed in every language and in cheap forms, and is distributed gratuitously to all who will take it. Thousands of pulpits are constantly filled by eminent and profound Doctors of Divinity expounding the Gospel and preaching its sublimities and its truths. If, in the face of these means, the truth is overwhelmed and Christianity is rejected even here at our doors, it is ungenerous on the part of these Christian teachers to attribute the responsibility to the newspapers. The newspapers of the day publish occasional items of Masonic news, just as they do of things taking place in Turkey, Japan and China; but they publish, also, every item of religious intelligence, and a great many sermons. The bane (if there be such a thing) is always accompanied by the antidote. The newspaper press can take no part in a war upon Masonry or any other institution, so long as the objection thereto is purely theological. Every citizen, whether he be Christian or not, is entitled to respectful toleration of his religious belief, and that toleration the newspapers will maintain as a matter of principle and without reference to the theology assailed.

GREELEY AS A MORALIST.

"British gold" is still Mr. Greeley's strong argument against the advocates of freedom in trade. No other motive than the most sordid self-interest, he conceives, can govern any man's opinions on the subject of political economy. Nor is this at all to be wondered at, inasmuch as protection is nothing but a demand for legislation in favor of the few against the many, and it is only carrying out the doctrine to its logical conclusion to assume that its advocates and its opponents are alike governed by personal interest. Thus, Mr. Greeley, when asked whether he really believes that such a man as William C. Bryant has been bribed by British gold, while he acknowledges, evidently with some reluctance, that he has seen nothing during the forty years of Mr. Bryant's editorial life "to incite a "doubt" of his integrity, yet intimates that he has been indirectly bought by adding that "our importers have, by their "advertising patronage, wisely, generously, "sagaciously made the *Evening Post* the "most profitable newspaper of like circu-"lation in America, as they ought to have "done." And evidently Mr. Greeley is quite unconscious that in making such a charge he is attributing any special baseness to Mr. Bryant, for he immediately adds: "Had those interested in the prosperity "and progress of American manufactures "evinced *equal good sense*, instead of *bare-"ly one journal*, openly, actively, defiantly "protectionist in New York, there would "have been at least half a dozen." What does this mean? Simply, that had the protectionists been as wise as the free traders, and bought up journals by advertising patronage, instead of bribing one only (the New York *Tribune*) to advocate their interests, they could have bribed half-a-dozen. In other words, Mr. Greeley—perhaps unconsciously—acknowledges that what he accuses Mr. Bryant of doing he has always been doing himself, namely, advocating the interests of that class to which he looked for the support of his paper, and that it is the fault of the protectionists that they have not made it as plain to others as it has been plain to him, which policy was most for their personal profit.

Of course all this, tried by the ordinary rules of morality, is merely infamous; but then Greeley is no more to be tried by the ordinary rules of morality than a blind man is to be submitted to a test of colors. A blind man has no sense of color; neither, in some things, has Greeley any sense of right. A blind man does not know red from blue; Greeley, in certain respects, is absolutely destitute of the power of judging between right and wrong. Neither of them should be blamed for the want of that which God denied them. Nobody thinks of holding imbeciles and idiots responsible. When Mr. Greeley insinuates that self-interest has governed Mr. Bryant all his life on questions of political economy, and when he says, in the same article from which we have just quoted, that he believes "Wells "is bought and paid for by the foreign "interest;" that "he is earning—at "least, receiving—a great deal "more money than is paid him "from the Treasury," we are not, therefore, to judge him as we should judge anybody else who made such reckless and wicked charges. He, poor man! really does not know what he is saying; has no real moral conception of the baseness of the acts which he thus imputes to others and which he evidently does not think in the least base in himself. He has a certain intellectual conviction, it is true, that other men believe it to be an infamous thing to sell oneself for British gold, as against American interests, and that an appeal to an unreasonable and blind prejudice will tell well for his side of the question. But, to save himself, he could not get beyond that conviction; and, as to the essential morality of the matter, he has no more conception of it than a blind man has of the color of the sky, or an idiot of a proposition in mathematics.

The government has ordered a body of troops to the Cherokee Neutral Lands to protect the employes of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad against the so-called "Leaguers," who recently drove off a party of engineers and threatened to kill them if they should resume their work. This movement will bring on a crisis in that section, and it will soon be seen whether a lawless mob can obstruct and thwart a great public improvement, in which three or four States are vitally interested. We venture to predict that there will be no more disturbances in that quarter.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Hon. J. R. Emrie died at Mound City on the 5th. For twenty years he published and edited the *Daily Gazette*, at Hillsboro, Highland County, O. He represented that district in Congress one term, and ran for re-election, but was defeated. He moved to Mound City in 1857, where, for a time, he conducted the *Emporium* newspaper. For several years he occupied the position of Police Magistrate.

Dr. S. L. Whipple has given $10,000 for the erection of an academy to be used as the preparatory department of Illinois College, at Jacksonville.

Mrs. Marietta Jacoby committed suicide at Mound City, recently, by drowning. She had been deserted by her husband.

W. L. Barton, an old citizen of Elizabeth, died on the 5th, of apoplexy. He had held the office of Assessor and Collector of the township for most of the time since the county adopted the township organization.

A few days since a young man of Kaskaskia, while plowing in a field, turned up a frog with two distinct heads.

An old man named Houston, keeping a liquor shop about nine miles from Rushville, hung himself in his stable a few days since, but his wife happened to discover him, released him from the noose, and he "still lives."

At Woodstock, last week, Mrs. Eller was attacked by a vicious cow and her abdomen torn open. Her wounds were expected to prove fatal.

At DeKalb, on the 2d, Sylvester P. Taylor shot Amos H. Chase, who died two days afterward. Taylor was arrested.

The Springfield *Register* gives the following:

> "On Oct. 7, 1868, W. C. Shirley made four different bets with Thomas Snell, of DeWitt County, on the result of the Presidential election. The bets amounted to $4,000. Notes were given for the amount, and they were made payable some time after the election. Mr. Snell won all the bets, and sold the notes before they came due. Mr. Shirley refused to pay them, and the parties holding them brought suit in the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit Court to recover the amount. The defendant set up the notes were void, on the ground of public policy, and relied on the statutes against gaming for his case. Judge Edwards held that the plea was not good against the holder of the notes, he being an innocent third party, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. A motion for an appeal was entered, the bonds to be filed in thirty days."

IOWA.

A farmer in Scott County has had sixty acres of corn taken up by the squirrels; and he wants a bounty offered for the scalps of the animals.

Henry Hall, employed by David Welch, of Hesper, Winneshiek County, was planting corn, holding also in his hand a bottle of strychnine and water. This having become fermented, the cork was blown out, and some of the liquid shot into his mouth! He came near dying.

A stock-drover in Van Buren County, last week, took into Keokuk 120 fat cattle of his own raising, and sold them for $14,000. A farmer near Wapello shipped from his farm, in February last, over $20,000 worth of cattle.

An infant son of Mr. Burr Mosier, of Lewis, Cass County, fell from a chair recently, and a piece of wire it had in its mouth was thrust into the throat, from the effects of which the child died.

Mr. G. W. Cowgill owns a farm of 120 acres, one mile east of Albion, upon which he has now growing at least 10,000 trees. These are of all sizes, from two to eight years' growth. He keeps on planting, year after year.

The Newton *Sentinel* notes the arrivals at that place of a lady 84 years old, who had come through alone from Ohio. She was *en route* for Prairie City, where she has thirty acres of land and a tavern.

WISCONSIN.

Bears are killing numerous hogs in the St. Croix Valley.

Potato-bugs are giving much trouble to farmers in Wisconsin. One of the sufferers writes that it was "a mighty small piece of business" in Noah to preserve a pair of these insects in the ark. He declares that an experiment was made to utilize them in the coloring of wine, but that they proved fatal to bed-bugs.

MICHIGAN.

About two weeks ago, Henry Simons, of Litchfield, O., sold his farm and bought a farm in Milford, Mich. He received from his sale $2,500, and paid but $200 on his purchase. During his absence, his wife, not liking the removal to Michigan, took the balance in bank, and eloped with another Litchfield man.

Thomas McEntee, formerly City Attorney of Detroit, but laterly a resident of Omaha, has been arrested in New York, on a charge of forgery. It was reported that he had obtained $30,000 to $40,000 by this means, and had eloped with a young lady. He asserts that the signatures in question are genuine, and that he accompanied the young lady in the capacity of her guardian.

In the Auditor General's office, at Lansing, there are seven clerks who have each lost a leg, one who has lost an arm, and several others who have been seriously disabled in the military service.

MINNESOTA.

On the 25th ult., a son, 12 years old, of Mr. Ed. Conley, was killed by lightning, ten miles from Fort Abercrombie.

Last March, Mr. E. Du Laurens was put off the cars on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, between Minneapolis and St. Paul, for not paying the extra ten cents fare, which the conductor is required to collect of all passengers who do not procure tickets before starting. Du Laurens walked back to St. Paul, and commenced suit against the railroad company for damages. The case has just been tried before the District Court of Ramsey County, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $500 and costs.

KANSAS.

It was reported, several days ago, that two persons had been hung on the "neutral lands." A Fort Scott paper denied the truth of the report; but the Lawrence *Tribune* of the 8th inst. says: "Yesterday we met a dozen or more persons direct from the neutral lands, who say that two men of the names given were hung by lynch law, though various reasons were given for the act."

MISSOURI.

E. P. Merrell, who obtained a divorce from his wife at the recent term of the Jefferson County Circuit Court, was married to another wife the next day. Abraham Johnson, divorced at the same time, married again within a week.

Mr. Adis Phillips, of Neosho Falls, Kansas, was kicked to death by a horse, at Kansas City, on the 8th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "typophone" has been invented at Paris. It is like a piano, tuning-forks being substituted for wires.

Miss Mary A. Gray, of Georgia, by her personal efforts, has caused the bodies of 1,500 Confederates, who fell at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to be collected and decently interred.

One of the London theatres is advertised by twelve men who pace the streets in costume, carrying on their backs elegantly framed, full-length portraits, in oil, of the members of the company.

The answer sent by the crew of Cambridge University, England, to the challenge from Harvard University, was directed to "The Cambridge College, Harvard, Mass.," and actually lay for some days in the inland town of Harvard.

From 22,688 marriages in Scotland, there were born 101,994 children, giving a proportion of 450 children to every 100 marriages, while, in England, to 187,776 marriages there were only born 708,369 children, giving 377 children to every 100 marriages.

A contractor on a new railroad in the West has, in grading, cut through a rich vein of iron ore. He is as much discouraged as the Californian who abandoned the diggings in despair because he had to blast through three feet of silver to get at the gold.

A French agricultural journal states that a farmer in the North of France, being short of fodder, mixed some hops with it last autumn; and that not only did his cows take to it very well, but they rewarded him with a large increase in the production of milk.

The *Advance* tells the following:

> "A lady of our acquaintance, who has just returned from passing the winter in Florida, states that a planter made his appearance in town from the depths of the everglades, bringing with him two negroes for sale? He was actually ignorant that there had been a war! Imagine his feelings at the sudden depreciation of his movable property!"

Manchester, N. H., has a schoolmaster who is a notorious punster. At the late Teachers' Institute, when a call was made for a name for New Hampshire boys, "Granites" was suggested. "Yes," said the wit, "the boys are granite and the girls are *gneiss*."

The friends of Middlebury College, Vt., have raised over $100,000 as an endowment fund for that institution. Mr. John C. Baldwin, of Orange, N. J., has given $25,000, which, in accordance with his wishes, is applied to the endowment of a professorship. Mr. Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, has given $24,000.

The Orangeville (Ky.) *Inquirer* says that in Rowan County, crows are exterminated after this fashion: Several grains of corn are strung upon a horse hair, which, when swallowed, causes a tickling sensation in the crow's throat. In his efforts to get it up, the crow invariably scratches his head off.

At Lebanon, N. H., a few days ago, a dog belonging to the Rev. C. A. Downs had a slight "unpleasantness" with a woodchuck, and the latter seized him by the cheek and refused to relinquish his hold. With remarkable presence of mind, his dogship repaired to a brook near by, and sousing the woodchuck under, held him there until he was drowned.

Two brothers, named James and Jesse Clouston, were shearing sheep, near Cameron, West Virginia, a few days ago, when a quarrel arose about some trivial matter. James called Jesse a liar. Jesse replied with a blow, upon which James stabbed his brother with the shears which he had in his hand. They penetrated to the heart, causing instant death.

The Austrian and Turkish Ministers at St. Petersburg besought Prince Gortschakoff to recall General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. The Czar, on being made acquainted with this fact, bluntly told the Prince that if any foreign Ministers should dare again to meddle with Russian representatives, they would receive their passports instantly.

The following obituary notice recently appeared in a Spanish journal:

> "This morning our Savior summoned away the jeweller Siebald Illmaga from his shop to another and a better world. The undersigned, his widow, will weep upon his tomb, as will also his two daughters, Hilda and Emma, the former of whom is married, and the latter open to an offer. The funeral will take place to-morrow. His disconsolate widow, Veronique Illmaga. P. S.—This bereavement will not interrupt our business, which will be carried on as usual, only our place of business will be removed from No. 3 Tessi de Teinturiers, to No. 4 Rue de Missionaire, as our grasping landlord has raised our rent."

The steamship Agnes has been fitted up, and is now nearly ready to bring slaughtered beeves from Indianola to New Orleans for the supply of fresh meat to the citizens of the latter place. The forward hold has been fitted up with an air tight chamber, capable of containing 100 beeves, which are to be slaughtered and cleaned, and then hung up in this apartment. After receiving the cargo, the air is to be kept pure and of a proper temperature by cold air being pumped into it. When the vessel arrives at New Orleans the beeves are to be at once transferred to a house constructed after a similar plan and kept at a similar temperature, the meat to be taken out as required for use.

Professor Pellizzari, of Florence, has discovered a cure for somnambulism. It consists, simply, in winding round one's leg, on going to bed, a thin flexible copper wire, long enough to reach the floor. Eighteen somnambulists treated in this way have been either radically cured or temporarily weaned from their unfortunate infirmity. The *Gazetta Medica*, of Venice, which reports the fact, says that copper wire is known to dissipate magnetic somnambulism, and that this circumstance led the Professor to have recourse to this strange remedy.

An American student in Berlin writes to his father, in New York, as follows:

> "At the last *Corso* (fashion-drive), six New Yorkers, including myself, hired horses and borrowed a coach, ornamented it with all the United States flags we could lay hands on, and with this novelty drove out. It had very much the appearance of a political cart at home. The King started in his seat and exclaimed: 'Oh, Americaner,' and threw us several bouquets. Bancroft waved his hat high in the air, and looked as happy as a boy with a new top. The attache to the Minister of Russia threw us a *souvenir* of Russia in the shape of a bouquet. I suppose he thought we were going to buy the rest of Russia from him. Anyhow, when we drove home, a dienstman with a bunch of flowers and a card stopped us: the Russia asked us to stop at his hotel, which we did, and drank to the health of America and Russia."

PERSONAL.

Belle Boyd is now Mrs. Hammond.

Eugenie, when walking, carries a gold-headed cane.

Marfori, Isabella's "intendant," has been robbed of $6,000 by his valet.

Justus Adelberg, a noted scientific man, died at Hoboken on the 5th inst.

Henry Ward Beecher's income is returned at $21,000, and Dr. Chapin's at $13,000.

Camilla Urso goes to Europe the latter part of this month, to be absent at least two years.

Maggie Mitchell's mother died in New York last Sunday, aged 64 years.

Barnum is going to write up the "Courtship of Tom Thumb and Lavinda Warren" for a July Magazine.

Freiligrath, the great German poet, was capsized in a boat, near Stuttgart, recently, and narrowly escaped drowning.

Spurgeon's nose has become a matter of London newspaper comment. An irreverent scribbler says it is as much red as his sermons.

Antonio Maria Pico, a prominent native Californian, who was a Presidential Elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860, died at San Jose about a fortnight since.

William H. Vanderbilt, the oldest son of the Commodore, to whom the latter has intrusted a great share of the management of his enormous railway interests, is now very sick in Europe.

Sohlke and Ferranti have gone back to Europe, and Bonfanti is going. Carlotta Patti, who, at latest dates, was singing in Constantinople, is soon coming home.

Of the six recipients of prizes for excellence in English composition, at Yale College, there are from the West: H. V. Freeman, Rockford, Ill.; H. G. Bannard, McGregor, Iowa; and Edward Heaton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Crane, United States Army, who was killed at Jackson, Miss., on Tuesday, by E. M. Yerger, was formerly a citizen of Dayton, Ohio. Yerger is editor of the Jackson *Clarion*, and figured prominently at the Johnson Philadelphia Convention.

Mrs. General Gaines, on Saturday last, applied to the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans to have the mandates of the Supreme Court in her case entered up. The motion was opposed by counsel for the defending parties, and Justice Swayne ruled that the motion should go over until the next term.

The New York *Star* gives the ages of some of the people connected with the press of that city as follows: "As near as we can get at the ages here and hereabouts, they are thus: Bennett, 70; Bryant, 75; Greeley, 60; Raymond, 49; * * * *Mrs. Stanton, 29; Miss Anthony, 29; Miss Shepard, 29; Eleanor Kirk, 29; Jennie June, 29; Miss Dickinson, 29.*"

The General O'Donnell, who died recently while speaking in the Spanish Cortes, was not the Marshal O'Donnell, Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan, who figured so largely in all the revolutionary movements in Spain for some forty years, for he died as early as the autumn of 1867. Neither could he have been the Marshal's son, for he left only one child, a daughter.

General Patrick O'Malley, of the French army, is dead. He served with distinction in Algeria and Italy. It is considered to have been owing to the bayonet charge of O'Malley's regiment on an Austrian brigade, at Magenta, that the Emperor Napoleon III was prevented from being taken prisoner. For this service he was made a Brigadier General. Subsequently he served in China, and was present at the capture of Tientsin and the sacking of the Emperor's summer palace. General O'Malley was a Mayo man by origin, if not by birth.

A New York letter says:

> "For a couple of months past, rumors that A. T. Stewart had joined the Catholic Church have been in circulation, but as rumors about rich men are always flying about, this particular one did not attract much attention. I have just been informed, however, that it is perfectly true. The great millionaire, my informant says, was received into the Catholic Church by Archbishop McCloskey, with whom he had been in consultation several times before the event took place. The same person informs me that Mr. Stewart lately gave a donation of $20,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic institution for reclaiming fallen women."

Several changes will take place in the company at Wallack's Theatre, New York, next season. Rose Eytinge retires, and her position will be filled, it is rumored, by Lydia Foote, of London, while Mrs. Gilbert, formerly of the Broadway Theatre, plays the old woman, vice Mrs. Vernon, deceased. A. W. Young, who goes to Mrs. John Wood in London, gives place to J. G. Williamson. It is also rumored that the veteran George Holland retires to private life. B. T. Ringgold, Rockwell, Charles Fisher, and Effie Germon, remain, and Mrs. Sedley Brown has been engaged.

Mr. George Peabody arrived in New York on Tuesday, in better health than when he left Liverpool. The London *News*, commenting upon his departure from England, says:

> "Having taken measures for the expenditure of £350,000 in dwellings for the industrial poor of London, he has [illegible] added gift to enlarge the beneficent operations of the Freedmen's Children's Education Trust. As he departs, Mr. Story, the American sculptor, is coming, bringing with him the statue upon which he has been engaged for twelve months, and before Mr. Peabody is seen again amongst us his image will be found upon its proper pedestal in the city which acknowledges in him one of the greatest of its benefactors."

Political.

Andrew Johnson, in his speech at Gallatin, Tenn., June 5, said that "Both races must be enfranchised before there can be peace, security and freedom." He declared that he was not seeking for place or emolument, and "only asked the boon of his fellow-countrymen's respect and confidence." "He felt assured that the honest historian, in summing up the events of the past, would do him justice."

The Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, was invited, while in London, to address the Peace Society; but declined, upon the ground that the State Department regulations debarred him from making public speeches, excepting at the place where he may officially reside.

Last year the colored people of Washington had one representative in the Board of Aldermen and one in the Board of Common Council. This year they have one filling a responsible corporation office, one in the Board of Aldermen, and seven in the Board of Common Council.

The Republican Convention of Polk County, Iowa, nominated B. F. Allen for State Senator, and John A. Kasson and G. W. Jones for Representatives in the Legislature. The Rev. S. T. Wells, a prominent colored citizen, was chosen as one of the delegates to the State Convention.

The Walker candidates for Congress in Virginia, already nominated, are Charles W. Butts, at large; James W. Hunnicutt, Third District; Robert Ridgeway, Fifth District; Lewis McKenzie, Seventh District; Colonel A. C. Dunn, Eighth District.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, "seeing no necessity for troubling the people to attend a nominating convention," "give authoritative expression to what seems to be the unmistakable wish of the party," by announcing James W. Tate, the present incumbent, as the Democratic candidate for the office of State Treasurer at the ensuing August election.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Herald* says that "General Cochrane was offered a sort of double diplomatic mission to South America, including Paraguay and Uruguay, with his headquarters at Montevideo. The salaries of the joint mission would amount to $12,000 per year in gold. But General Cochrane thanked the President and begged leave to decline."

Crops.

The Nashua (Iowa) *Post* says the prospect for a big crop in that part of the Cedar Valley is the best ever known.

The Watertown (Wis.) *Republican* says: "The breadth of ground sown to wheat last fall and spring was much greater than usual, and both winter and spring wheat are doing finely. The season has been very favorable for grass, and the prospects are that the hay crop will be large. Corn is perhaps a little backward in some places, but not seriously so. Other crops, and especially fruit of all kinds, promise to be very abundant."

The Franklin (Ills.) *Jeffersonian* says: "The crops in the river bottoms are badly damaged by the high waters, as all the low lands are, or have been, under water."

A letter from Quincy, Mich., says: "The prospects of an unusual crop of wheat and fruits of all kinds were never more promising than at present."

The Seymour (Ind.) *Democrat* says: "Since last Thursday we have had nearly a continued fall of rain in this section, which has been injurious to the crops throughout this county. The wheat especially has been damaged. The greater portion of it was of course not yet high enough to be materially injured, but many acres of choice wheat in this immediate vicinity, which had obtained its full height, is beaten to the ground, so that there is but little chance of its ever raising or ripening. The corn crop is also in a very bad situation. A great deal of it is not yet planted, and the water is standing on the bottom lands."

A letter from Depere, Wis., says: "Winter wheat is doing finely. A great deal of it is being raised. Almost every farmer has a field of it. Spring wheat is also doing well."

The Frankfort (Ind.) *Banner*, speaking of the flood in that section, says: "The wheat was not hurt to any great extent; what little was thrown down will straighten up sufficiently to mature. The corn on low grounds is badly damaged, and most of it will have to be replanted; that on elevated or well ditched pieces of land, will not suffer materially."

The Rochester (Minn.) *Post* says: "Wheat, oats and barley are doing well, and the prospect of a good crop is fair. Corn is backward for the time of year—the late cold, wet weather being unfavorable to its growth."

The Delphi (Ind.) *Journal* says: "We travelled a circuit of thirty miles through our county, a few days ago, and never, in this county, have we seen such a prospect for grain and fruit."

A letter from Ionia, Mich., June 7, says: "Fruit of all kinds promises to be abundant in this county. Apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees are all loaded with fruit. Wheat, owing to late sowing by many, will be light as a general thing, but there are many pieces that promise a better yield than we have had for years."

The Shawneetown (Ill.) *Mercury* of the 3d says: "The editor of this paper has just returned from an extended tour in the counties of White, Wabash, Edwards, and Saline, and is enabled to say, from close observation, that the prospect for wheat and fruit of all kinds was never more promising than at the present time."

How a Methodist Preacher Was Treated in Alabama.

On Tuesday night, May 11, I was at Brother Henry Stephens' house. At night, while asleep, my bed was surrounded by a band of disguised men. When I awoke their pistols were cocked and presented at my breast, with notice that some gentlemen had called to see me. They made me get up and put on my clothes. Calling on Brother Stephens for my saddle-bags, after searching all my papers and robbing my saddle-bags, getting my pistols, they carried me about two hundred yards from the house, and then brought their charges against me, and told me that I had preached my last sermon. They then commenced their cruel work. They beat me horribly—and told me—if I lived to get home—if I did not join the Church South, work for my family through the week, and preach for the Church South on Sabbath, they would kill me. They told me they intended no other Methodist Church to exist south of Mason and Dixon's line but the Church South. They swore that if I did not start at daylight for home, they would kill me. On my way, the next day, they shot at me twice. I cannot stay at home. They have their pickets out for me. Will I have protection? I cannot think of appealing to the Governor of our State, believing it would be useless. I can only appeal to our noble President for protection. In the Government of the United States, can we in North Alabama get protection?

* * * * *

I am so badly beaten I cannot write more now. If I live, I will give further particulars at a proper time.

A. S. SULLIVAN,
Presiding Elder of Big Cove Circuit, Alabama Conference, May 21, 1869.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Remarkable Ball at Our Naval Academy.

A Flutter Amongst the Blue Jackets.

Pictures of the Old Congressional City.

The State of Our Navy.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.

I have just returned from Annapolis, where I went ostensibly to see the great ball, but really to catch crabs. It was my first visit, and I was so fully interested in the useful part of my excursion that I postponed the crabbing.

If you ever come to Washington and have a spare day, be sure to go to the Capital City of Maryland, which is the compactest, the tidiest, and the most grandiose for its size that I have found in America.

It takes two hours to make the trip, of which one hour is spent between Washington and the place called Annapolis Junction, and another between the Junction and Annapolis. The Junction is a tavern, a station and some woodsheds pitched in a piece of woods, near by which, on a plain, are uneasy indications of the impending birth of a town. The Annapolis road is not the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and it is a profitable corporation. It traverses the ridge of the long and narrow neck between the Patuxent and the Severn Rivers, a neck of glades, swamps, scrub pine and sassafras timber, and silent remindings of a past agricultural vigor, sapped by tobacco and smitten by war. A half dozen of stations, incomplete without a tavern bar somewhere around, stand at the crossings of desert roads, and all the way one sniffs the air of the salt bay and its back waters. They sky and the horizon grow cool and vague, and we see, or imagine, watery mirages in the air. An appetite for shellfish is discovered coming to one, a suggestion of yellow perch, and insane cravings to wade along some shallow beach with an umbrella and a fishing-rod. By the time you have got this appetite very bad you are at Annapolis.

THE CAPITAL CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Blessed be they who carry no carpet-bags, for they have nothing to remember. While my fellow-passengers with baggage were standing in file at the office of the City Hotel, begging for a place to change a shirt, I climbed into the State House steeple and surveyed a landscape that was the oil of gladness to my sight. Not above half a mile from boundary to boundary by any diameter, the snuggest of little cities sat, to the water's edge on three sides, upon a mound-like peninsula. At the top of the mound, in the middle of the town, was the State Capitol. Two wide salt coves, coming in from the Severn, approached each other, and by the narrow neck between them came in the railway and the common road. These broad coves widened and narrowed like a chain of miniature lakes, and lying, as they did, in the greenest of foliage, I likened them to the Lakes of Killarney. The peninsula of the city itself and the bay of the Chesapeake and Severn into which it protruded, reminded me of Monaco, the little Principality city, on the Mediterranean. The shape of the peninsula is a broad axe-head, pointing, not out toward the bay, but toward the opposite side of the Severn, which is here about a mile and a half wide. On the blunt point of the peninsula is the Naval Academy. At the outlet of the cove, to the right, is the Priests' College, occupying the mansion and homestead of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. At the outlet of the cove, to the left, is St. John's College, the oldest continuous institution of Maryland. Behind the State Capitol is the parish church of St. Ann's. Facing the Chesapeake is the market and inlet. Two miles outside is the bay. These are the main features of the little city of Annapolis, whose natural position is one of the shrewdest pickings from nature.

A series of green capes, golden-edged with beaches, introduce the bay. Behind the white light-house, on the further cape, and the light-ship moored upon the outer bar, one sees the blue wooded line of Kent Island, the Plymouth Rock of Maryland, and the long, fruity peninsula of the Eastern Shore, that pleasant bar which keeps the Atlantic back from the noblest of our eastern estuaries. Far up and down this silent mirror of water the eye can ramble from spit to spit, from islet to island, guessing the mouths of many rivers, watching the tacking of pungies and the steamers putting in at pleasant landings; and at the piers of the Naval Academy, with their gay buntings spread and flowing, lie at their cables the school fleet, a little navy of itself. There, at the wharf, is the frigate Constitution, in which Hull, Bainbridge and Stewart won redeeming honors in our second war. Beyond is the Macedonian, which Decatur took from the British off the Azores, in the fall of 1812. There, also, are the Dale, the Savannah and the Santee, such models of wooden ships as made the hearts of our fathers rise. Further in the channel is the yacht America, which outsailed the English navy in a race, and then, as a blockade-runner, outsailed our steamers. All these constitute the school fleet, which is within a couple of weeks to spread sail and take the midshipmen to some distant seas. Amongst them is the steamboat Tallapoosa, which has brought the President and many distinguished visitors from Washington to Annapolis, a trip of fourteen hours.

We have all read the story of Annapolis in the Revolution, how it was the gayest of all the Republican courts, and the seat of Washington's sacrifice of his sword. The Severn was the Rubicon to which he came, the Western Cæsar, and made the happy choice by which this river became illustrious and an example to conquerors. Looking down from the dome of the State House, perfect as in his day when it was new, one can realize that the Revolutionary writers were not too sanguine when they said that the "business habits, elegant accomplishments and profuse liberality of its inhabitants were proverbial throughout the Colonies." The city is almost entirely composed of large, roomy and venerable dwellings and warehouses, built mainly of imported brick, and many of them feudal in strength and proportions. We build no such deep walls, large windows and portals, and curious colonnades in these days. Many of these great houses stand in cool yards, and a few have high garden walls, capped with urns and globes of stone, but the city in general is very compact. And the principal areas are those of the public buildings. The streets radiate from the circular State House grounds, and from one or two other green plazas; they lie close together, and make frequent intersections, and are cool and dignified lanes for the most part. The State House is within three years of being a hundred years old, and it is, altogether, the most tasteful, convenient, and reverent State Capitol that I have ever seen, worthy of its reminiscences, and a rebuke to the smart barbarian adaptation of classical buildings, like the State Capitol of Ohio, that we erect in these days. It stands upon a stone terrace, at the top of a grassy mound, and round the circle of its grounds are the smaller offices of the State. A dome and cupola of timber surmount its brick rectangle, and as one enters the main portal he stands in a lofty hall, set round with massive and elaborate wood carvings, the dome spaciously concave overhead, and a grand oaken stairway leading to the Governor's chamber and the apartments above. By the first door to the right one enters the Senate Chamber, where Washington surrendered his commission. It has been religiously preserved in all its original character, and I climbed to the little gallery where Mrs. Washington looked down upon the spectacle, and found it easy to reconcile the scene with the place.

SOME FACTS OUT OF THE PAST.

Two hundred and twenty years ago Annapolis was founded, under the name of Providence, by Governor William Stone, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. He was a Protestant, and his colony was composed of Puritans and Episcopalians from Virginia and England. This was thirteen years after Roger Williams founded Providence, Rhode Island, fifteen years after the Catholics settled St. Mary's, and seventeen years after Claiborne settled Kent Island. Seven years afterward the Annapolis people defeated the St. Mary's people, and in 1694 Annapolis became the seat of government, eight years before the accession of its godmother to the English crown. It received its best settlers from the Scotch Jacobites, transported hither for espousing the cause of the Pretender; but Hollanders, Bohemians and North Irishmen were also of its components, and at the time of the Revolution it was nearly as imposing as at present, and much more active. Baltimore, then, was a little settlement with big ambition, and from Annapolis went many of those huge exportations of tobacco which gave the city these great mansions, and were returned in native Africans. A virtual aristocracy existed here. The rich were deferred to, and they lived up to historic ideals of hospitality and hair-powder. In the revolt, no city was quicker to burn tea ships, mob stamp agents, and equip troops. With the peace came the commercial end of Annapolis, and it has remained, ever since, a town of schools, legislators and urbane society. In 1845, James K. Polk had the naval school established here. In 1861, Butler and Lefferts made the town the base of operations against Washington and Baltimore. Since the peace, a large number of Germans have moved in, planted hundreds of acres of strawberry plants and peach trees on the hills of the Severn, and introduced the happy and philosophic patriotism expressed in—"One country, one destiny, and swei lager!"

THE BALL AT THE ACADEMY.

The Naval Academy occupies several acres of ground, with water on two of its four sides. A very extensive building is just being finished, for midshipmen's quarters, to cost $200,000; and the residence of Admiral Porter, within the grounds, is also a pleasant mansion, formerly the house of the Governors of Maryland. The other buildings bisect the grounds, and line the sides of the green lawn, which slopes to the water's edge, where there is an old stone battery, converted into a gymnasium. Several monuments to naval heroes adorn the lawn. The institution is quite as imposing in all architectural particulars as West Point, the Military Academy, and the midshipmen are altogether better housed than they were at Newport. By daylight these grounds are cool, shady, and pleasant for promenading; but under the luxuriant and somewhat extravagant arrangement of Admiral Porter, an entertainment had been prepared which would have been miraculous in New York or Chicago.

From passing down the quiet lanes of the city, with shade, night and silence unbroken but by the lisping words or soft laughter of some bare-necked beauty going to the ball on the arm of her epauletted officer, I suddenly crossed the Academy gate, and in an instant my eyes were filled with innumerable lamps. For ten years I have been visiting all manner of *fetes* in both hemispheres, and this scene of enchantment passes them all but one in the infinity of its soft lights, which, at a wink, covered the wide park, yet did not seem to illumine it. There were paper lanthorns of the sort called Chinese, and on every lamp was a portrait of the President. They were suspended close to the ground, but little higher than one's head; and they had the effect of making one think that the sky had suddenly been moved but an attic story above the earth. The paths through the grounds were laid angularly amongst these lights, so that one was forever turning a new corner and seeing a new skylight of these veiled stars. Above all a calcium light, planted in a high tower, moved with a stately motion to and fro, and cast a misty sheet, like the vapor of fountain jets, upon the large tree tops, whose foliages murmured like falling water. Of these lamps there were nearly ten thousand burning, and the music of the Marine Band, of Washington, made every light tremble as it stirred the air with its inspiring invitations to join the dance.

The ball-room was the gymnasium, and it was elegantly festooned, and kept cool and invigorated by the breeze from the salt water just under its windows. A company was gathered there creditable to the navy of any country, and the dancing went on uninterruptedly till nearly daylight.

The prettiest lady in the room was Miss Willey Steel, a native Maryland belle of Cambridge, and a brunette. Of married ladies none were sweeter than the wife of General Michler. No man was odder than Clark Mills, nor taller than General Michler. The finest couple in the room was the Danish Minister and his American wife, both young, both blondes. Mrs. Hoar, the wife of the Attorney General, was very exquisitely dressed, but not so considerably as Mrs. Chittenden, of New York. Mrs. Colonel Creighton, of Baltimore, was admired for her fine figure and peculiar costume. There were about five hundred ladies at the ball, the majority of them quite young, and of these nearly a third were from Annapolis and vicinity. Among the most hilarious of all the males were two ex-rebel officers from Baltimore.

General Grant danced with ease and bashfulness, and is not passionately fond of the exercise, I should imagine. He makes a very accommodating President, and does what he dislikes with the same cheerfulness as what he is fond of. His wife is a graceful and charming dancer, and I saw nothing prettier of its sort than Admiral Porter, who is very large and commanding, and with a fine carriage, turning Mrs. Grant. The latter was dressed in good taste, with a diamond necklace and ornaments. General Sherman, in the same set, danced with his usual flow of spirits, keen, mischievous eye, quick leg, and evident annoyance that the music was not more glib and noisy. He had Mrs. Michler for his partner, and seemed to envy nobody, while General Michler danced with a Miss Turnbull, the pleasant inheritor of an old family name. In due time, that Prince of the Quarter Deck, Secretary Borie, came to action, and he moved under the shadow of his set like a canoe under the hulls of a fleet of frigates. Finally he got his foot entangled in a cable or cord of some sort, and dropped down like the sails of a nautilus. The little man arose immediately, with merriment on both sides of his face, and, as Mr. Dickens would say, his shins faintly winked afterward. It was my delight of the thing right at this season of the year to see Mr. Borie handle his chop-sticks at the banquet. The banquet came off in a large armory room, profusely ornamented with pikes, cutlasses and carbines. Flowers were plentiful; there was both *abandon* and good order in the eating. None were happy as the "Middies," those harlequins of the shore, who are most at home in the company of the girls, and they gave to the company the flavor of their own usefulness. Less precise and formal than the cadets of West Point, they bore out in all appearance the traditional gallantry and elasticity of the American naval officer, and there were faces amongst them which seemed instinct with fire and given character by both birth and discipline.

All through the park, under the beautiful soft light, parties flirting or courting, rambled into grassy places and spoke low and tenderly. Seventy-eight of these young gentlemen enter the navy at once, and all the rest go away on a cruise next week, to be absent four months.

HOMEWARD.

By the President's steamer, as I proceeded homeward, I felt, in all their exquisite loveliness, the sceneries of the Chesapeake. It has the depth of Long Island Sound, a third more than the length and breadth of the latter, and it receives the longest rivers east of the Alleghanies. At its foot is the finest port on the Atlantic coast, approached by capes fifteen miles apart, and the great bay itself is 180 miles long, and from ten to thirty miles broad. Into this extraordinary bay more than thirty rivers flow; more varieties and more quantities of shellfish, game birds, and fruit trees here exist than in any other region of America; more cities lie upon it than upon the Gulf of Mexico, and it has the softest climate known on the Atlantic coast, saving Florida, without fevers in the warmest season. It has wooded banks, excelled by no waters; iron, copper and coal lie on its tributaries; three steamship lines ply between its ports and Europe. The oldest cases of longevity known to modern man have been well attested upon its shores. Its basin produced nine out of eighteen Presidents of the United States. More battles have been fought in its valley than in the rest of America. It was settled before New England. It was explored by John Smith thirteen years before the Mayflower's voyage. It has produced two-thirds of the naval heroes of the republic. If it was the cradle of slavery, it was also the cradle of emancipation, having furnished in Pinckney and Jefferson the original Abolitionists, and when the creoles and half-breeds of the Gulf set it in the van of slavery, its military genius almost dignified the fall of that insidious monster. Warped, wounded, beggared by slavery, the resting place of a million and a half of dead soldiers, such is the climate, and such the timber of the inhabitants of the Chesapeake, that in the next ten years of its history it promises to recover from the past half century of its errors. Immigration is pouring in—fruit-growers, vineyard-planters, planters of barley and hops, watermen, spinners and smelters, breeders of shad and oysters. The great bay has found out the value of its natural endowments, and the oyster fleets of two States are saving its resources, else obsolete in twenty years. Much amusement has been extracted from the supposed barrenness of the soil and people of its peninsula of the Eastern Shore, but I think this will bear comparison with Long Island, the corresponding peninsula of New England. In devotion to the Union, Maryland, particularly, says Lossing, "was early numbered among the staunchest of loyal Commonwealths, outstripping in practical patriotism Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri." From this basin came Henry Winter Davis, the leader of the war party in the House of Representatives, George H. Thomas and Admiral Farragut. Gliding along, in the afternoon, past bold bluffs and silvery beaches, by pullers of the seine and oyster-planters, past vessels of wood and vessels of coal—the whole world of sky and water and shore composed to exquisite peace, a soft veil seemingly drawn between the eye and its delights—I thought that I had never seen, in any land, a more miraculous and inspiring climate—the Netherlands in opportunity without fogs or dikes. Here, coasting from place to place, had many weary navigators furled their sails and cried "Home!" Here, again, seeking haven after the storms of the war, may many tranquil natures drop anchor and found new Virginias, on which no slave-ships shall land their cargoes.

GATH.

WYOMING.

The Rising Territory of the West—Governor Campbell and His Staff—General Lee—Chief Justice How—Where the Capitol Will be Located—A Speech from the Governor—Great Feast of the Cheyennes—The Indians—Battle Between the Sioux and the Crows—The Sweetwater Mines.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHEYENNE, May 27.

Our Territory daily assumes new importance in the history of the West. The last sensation is the arrival of the Governor and his staff. The Governor, General Campbell, is a young man of quiet demeanor, good habits, gentle manners, and a most agreeable gentleman. His Secretary of State, General Lee, is from Connecticut, and was a soldier during the war in the Union army. He distinguished himself in the late Presidential campaign, and, I am informed, was appointed by Grant for the services he rendered on the stump. He is a fine public speaker, and a man of decided talents. The Chief Justice, Judge How, has opened his courts, and the lawyers express themselves well pleased with what they have seen of him. The Governor, we understand, received his appointment unsolicited, and is one of the many men President Grant has selected for their well-known ability for public position. Not a single politician backed Governor Campbell's appointment, and his selection was, therefore, a surprise to many. He has been for some time past in the War Department, and, while General Schofield was in command in Virginia, General Campbell had charge of the civil affairs of Virginia, and it was while acting as Civil Secretary to Schofield that Campbell gave evidence of the possession of those qualities which secured his recent appointment. General Schofield recommended him as a suitable person to be made Governor of one of the Territories, and President Grant, glad to find a man of so much capacity, at once nominated him for Wyoming. How different the record of such a man from that of our neighbor over the line of "town site" and "dear case" notoriety.

Governor Campbell and his staff have made a most favorable impression on our people, and the opinion is now almost universally entertained that General Grant has sent out a set of first-class officers for our young Territory. Since his arrival the Governor has visited various parts of his bailiwick, and made the acquaintance of many of his constituents. He expresses himself well pleased with what he has seen of Wyoming, and says it will soon be one of the greatest States in the Union. The capital has not yet been located, but Cheyenne is almost sure to get it. Laramie City has made a vigorous effort to secure the location of the capital at that place, but from the fact that the Governor has temporarily established his government at Cheyenne, we judge he has no idea of going to Laramie.

The other night the citizens of Cheyenne held a meeting for the purpose of hearing something from the Governor concerning his future policy. The meeting was largely attended and the Governor and his staff were present. Among other things Mr. Campbell said, "I wish it distinctly understood I am thoroughly in sympathy with General Grant's administration, and will do my best to carry out the policy of the Washington Government." This declaration was not relished by the Copperheads present, but gave great satisfaction to the Republicans, who are in the minority in the Territory. The Governor has repeatedly said he will appoint none but good Republicans to office, but has qualified that by remarking: "The fact that an office-holder was a Democrat was not, in his judgment, sufficient cause for the removal of such a person from office."

The citizens of the Territory gave a great supper and ball to the Governor on the night of the 25th, at Cheyenne. Over four hundred guests were present, more than one hundred of whom were ladies. The banquet was held at the new railroad house, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by the people of our city. After the cloth had been removed, speeches were made by the Governor, General Lee, Chief Justice Low, Generals Bradley and Brisbin, Judge Whitehead, Mr. Baker and others. The speakers were loudly applauded, and the orations were fully up to the standard of after-dinner speeches. Some of the toasts were very happy, as for instance that of Judge Low, "Lo! the poor Indian; may distance lend enchantment to his view," which was uproariously applauded.

THE INDIANS.

The operations this spring against the Northern Sioux do not open up as lively as was expected. General Carr's fight, on the Republican, was a good one, but with that exception little has been done. The official reports show twenty-four Indians were killed by Carr, and his loss one man killed, two soldiers and one officer wounded. The Indians are singularly quiet, but reported as prepared for war. General Augur has visited different parts of his department, and set his troops in readiness. The Fifth United States Cavalry has reported to the Department of the Platte, and this gives General Augur a strong force of cavalry for his summer operations. The headquarters of the Fifth United States Cavalry has been established at Fort McPherson, but nearly all the companies are in the field. The headquarters of the Second United States Cavalry has been removed from Fort McPherson to Omaha Barracks, but all the companies are operating farther west. Captain Dewees, with his company, is at Fort Sanders; Captain Egan, one company, at Laramie; Captain Mix, one company, at Sidney. Companies "D" and "E," Second Cavalry, Captains Gordon and Wells commanding, are at Fort Russell. The Ninth United States Infantry, reported *en route* from California to the Department of the Platte, for consolidation with the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, has not arrived yet, and probably all of the companies will not get in before August, as two companies have to come from Alaska.

COLONEL BRACKETT'S EXPEDITION.

An expedition was recently fitted out at Fort D. A. Russell, composed of four companies of the Second United States Cavalry, Colonel A. G. Brackett, commanding. They left there a week or more ago, taking passage by the Union Pacific Railroad as far as Fort Bridger, where they disembarked. At last accounts they were twenty-seven miles from Fort Bridger and moving in the direction of Fort Ellis with a large train loaded with six months' supplies. It is supposed they will go into Gallatin Valley, Dakota, and report to General Hancock for service this summer against the northern Indians. One lady, Mrs. Doane, wife of Lieutenant G. C. Doane, accompanied the expedition.

INDIAN BATTLE.

A terrible battle is reported to have recently taken place on the Big Horn River, between the Crow and Sioux Indians, in which the Crows were victorious. The Sioux lost twenty-four warriors out of two hundred engaged. The loss of the Crows is not known, but they captured 100 ponies from the Sioux. An old feud exists between the Crows and Sioux, both claiming the Big Horn and Powder River hunting-grounds. They have been at war for many years, and hate each other with a bitter hatred. The Crows claim never to have killed a white man, except in self-defence, and have for a long time been very friendly with the whites. Iron Bull, the Chief of the Crows, is a man of great ability and good sense, being inclined rather to peace than war. This Chief has attempted to teach his people agriculture, but has met with little success. Iron Bull hates the Sioux, and has often asked for horses and arms to aid in destroying these most implacable enemies of both the Crows and the whites. The government has uniformly declined to aid the Crows, and, counting upon them as good friends, has not made them any presents worthy of mention. This treatment has deeply offended Iron Bull and his people, who say: "You reward your enemies with blankets and food, while we, who are your friends, go naked and hungry." The Crows are the bravest warriors on the plains, and number some twenty-five hundred fighting men. Many years ago, a number of French traders settled among the Crows and intermarried with them. There are a great many half-breed Crow men and women who have all the get-up and intelligence peculiar to the French. These interesting people inhabit all that territory lying along the Powder River and Big Horn Mountains, between Wyoming and Montana.

SWEETWATER MINES.

The mines on Sweetwater are again attracting a good deal of attention, and hundreds are preparing to go there in search of precious metals. The Indians have been quite bad in the vicinity of the mines, and four men are said to have been killed and scalped. Governor Campbell has asked General Augur to send some troops there for the protection of the miners, and two companies will shortly go up. This will be good news to the hardy diggers at Sweetwater.

ANOTHER BALL FOR THE GOVERNOR.

The military authorities are preparing a magnificent ball and reception for the governor at Fort Russell. Governor Campbell is an old army officer, and several of the officers now stationed at the fort served with him years ago. His old comrades and new military acquaintances will give him a splendid reception. It has now been definitely decided that the people of Wyoming will not apply to the next Congress for admission of their Territory into the Union as a State. Their application will probably be deferred for a year or two yet.

AARON ABOUT.

THE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

Their Latest Acts of Hostility.

From the Kansas City Journal, June 6.

From passengers who arrived from the West yesterday we learn that Friday's regular passenger train, coming east, when four miles west of Grinnell, was thrown from the track by the displacement of a rail, which was done by a party of Indians, who had camped there the night previous. The engine and two cars were thrown off, and the balance of the train, consisting of eight or ten cars, went over the break all right. On coming to a stop, nobody was in sight; but in a very few moments three bands of Indians, from three directions, came bounding toward the train with devilish yells, no doubt expecting to gain an easy victory and lots of plunder. But in this they were sadly mistaken, as there happened to be some twenty-three plucky Western men on the train, all armed with good rifles and plenty of ammunition, and were men never known to give up without a scrimmage. The Indians observed this when at a convenient distance, and came to a halt, when they were treated to a volley from the boys, and some were seen to drop as though they did not relish it, throwing themselves on the opposite side of their ponies to avoid the sharp-shooting, and then retreated to a safer distance. The trainmen, meanwhile, were at work replacing the engine on the track. A gang of trackmen, who were at the water tank, seeing the train standing there, and the Indians around, seized their rifles, mounted their hand-car, and started for the train, some four miles distant. The Indians seeing them, started for them, supposing that they could of course bag them; but they were up to their dodges, and when they were sufficiently near for comfort, they dropped off into the grass, and gave them a volley, when the reds, with loud yells, again retreated, and after three or four attempts to cut the boys off from the train, they were forced to give it up, but not until the trainmen had got the engine on the track, and run down to their assistance, when they all returned to the train, and after two hours and a half, succeeded in getting the cars on the track, and came away, leaving Mr. Lo to study up some other plan for plunder. No one was hurt in the frolic, unless it was some Indian, and from the way they dodged it would seem that they knew the boys were shooting.

Ellsworth (June 5) Despatch to the Leavenworth Times.

The Indian depredations yesterday, near Grinnell, were the boldest of the season. After the train was thrown off the track a band of thirty came swooping down, but a few rounds sent them flying. They afterwards crossed the track out of range. The station agent, Williams, then started on a fleet horse to warn the section hands, and the Indians tried to intercept him, but were prevented by the engine, which had been replaced on the track, steaming down with a number of well-armed men on board. The Indians then withdrew to the hills after the eastern-bound train had passed, returned to the track and again tore it up, so that the western-bound train was delayed till 6 p. m. repairing damages. The citizens here are ready for war to the knife.

Waterville (June 5) Despatch to the Leavenworth Bulletin.

The Indians attacked the settlers on the Republican in a body and drove them across the river. Everything at the time of the raid was in an uproar—no arms, ammunition, or organization. Seventeen settlers who had recently arrived on the Republican were killed. Mr. Winklefale, formerly a well known citizen of Atchison, was among the dead. Most of the settlers were killed while crossing the river.

The attacking party consisted of Sioux, Cheyenne and Kiowas, and were probably of the same band as those who murdered a party of hunters near White Rock, Nebraska.

Their Massacres in Northwestern Kansas.

The Irving (Marshall County, Kan.) *Recorder*, of the 4th inst. contains full particulars concerning the recent Indian massacres in the northwestern part of the State. It calls for volunteers for an independent company to serve against the Indians, and significantly adds that "none need apply who are not for war to the knife and the extermination of the Indians." We extract the following particulars:

"The first massacre occurred on White Rock Creek, about thirty miles from its mouth, a week ago Wednesday. Two Swedes, having claims on the creek, were set upon by the Cheyennes, killed, scalped and so terribly mutilated that identification was almost impossible. On the 28th day of May, a party of seven hunters from Waterville, while returning from a very successful hunt, when about seventy miles west of the Republican, were surrounded by a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes, about one hundred in number. The hunters made a plucky running fight of two days' duration, at which time their ammunition gave out, and six of them fell easy victims to savage ferocity and the bloody tomahawk. The parties killed were: Philip Burke, R. Windlepeck, A. Windlepeck, E. Windlepeck, and two gentlemen named Cole—father and son—just from Michigan. Mr. Burke was an old resident of this county. He leaves a large family, consisting of his wife and eight children, all girls, in destitute circumstances. Mr. Windlepeck leaves a wife and six children in very distressing circumstances. Captain Saunders, of Lake Sibley, moved up with a number of citizens and buried the hunters where they fell—at the mouth of White Rock. A party of citizens, from the Vermillion in this county, under charge of W. H. Smith, Esq., were set upon on Friday afternoon last, near the forks of the Solomon by about sixty Sioux and Cheyennes, the party only five in number, were separated, and took to the brush in different directions, each for himself. John Wilson was driven from cover, and the Indians formed a semi-circle in his rear, and they drove him forward up a small hill on the other side of which was their encampment. John looked back, but saw only death in that direction!! He suddenly made up his mind, and over the hill he went right into the jaws of death. He has not been seen or heard from since. Messrs. Smith and Bradford came by the way of Scandinavia. Messrs. L. Pillsbury and William Barrett travelled down the Solomon a few miles, and crossed over to the Republican, and came out at Lake Sibley. Mr. Pillsbury found the dead body of Dr. L. Roe, at the mouth of Limestone Creek. It was terribly mutilated. It is known that the doctor had three companions, but as they have not been heard from, it is feared they have been foully dealt with. On the 26th inst. four land hunters from Rose Creek, Nebraska, were murdered near the head of White Rock."

MURDERING A PRINCE.

O'Farrell's Account of His Mission to Kill the Duke of Edinburg.

London Correspondence of the New York World.

The refusal of the House of Commons to print the official return from the Colonial Legislature of Australia, including the confession of O'Farrell, has not sufficed to suppress that curiously interesting document. A copy of it has been obtained, and the Dublin *Nail* has published it. It embraces a minute of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Parkes, and a verbatim report of the conversations between him and O'Farrell, taken by a short-hand reporter, who was placed where he could overhear all that was said but of whose presence O'Farrell was unaware. The minute of the Colonial Secretary explains this, and adds "that after the first day, when he was suffering acutely from the wounds and bruises he had received, the prisoner never lost an opportunity of expressing his satisfaction that he had failed to murder His Royal Highness." The substance of O'Farrell's statements is that "a warrant came out from England to execute the Prince;" that he and nine others met at Sydney to consider the expediency of carrying out this warrant; they took an oath binding each one to abide by the decision of the majority; it was agreed that the executioner should be appointed by lot, and they all swore to kill the man to whom the lot fell if he failed to do the job. O'Farrell stated that the organization which sent out the warrant "was the same as the American," and that if the Prince went to New Zealand he would be in danger of another attempt upon his life, although "after this they may consider the anxiety of his mother, and might think that to shoot a man who had been shot at once would look cowardly." Omitting the questions of the Colonial Secretary, the following is about all of O'Farrell's additional statements:

"As to the matter of fear, I did not care a fig. There were ten of us; we swore to effect the Duke's death, and if the person to whom it was allotted to do it did not do it, he should die. We were very much exasperated at the time about certain things at home. The ballot took place in Sydney; where I will not tell. The other nine have gone home. Out here they could not see much to do; the work is to be done at home—chiefly in London. The work I mean of the Fenian organization. All the artisan and mechanical class, and a portion of the middle class, we look on as sure to join. Of course, the foundation is a republic of the three kingdoms—a confederation of fifteen States—three for Ireland, two for Wales, three for Scotland, and seven for England. They were going on the basis of population, but that would not do for Scotland on account of its manufactures and extensive shipping. * * * We are very fond of the Prince of Wales, in this sense; we look upon him as useful in the cause—the republican cause—because he disgraces royalty. * * * Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of the cause of Ireland is to be attributed to fear, and is a result of the Fenian organization. The Presbyterians of Scotland would never have got their Church only they fought for it; they were rebels, and they fought and won; whereas the Catholic clergy—of course the Fenians are against them—the Catholic clergy have been opposed to every movement that would benefit Ireland. * * * The Scotch clergy, to a man, are for their own people. The Pope, in the first instance, prefers England to Ireland. * * * The execution of the Duke was resolved on as the *lex talionis* for the executions in Manchester."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR.

British Ideas on the Subject.

From the Army and Navy Gazette (London.)

The relations between the United States and Great Britain are very much affected by the Irish element in the former, and by the condition of Ireland itself in the latter country. But it is obvious that, as regards the military question to be decided in the event of war, there is but little weight to be attached to either. True, a certain number of Irishmen would enter the American army, and would probably take a forward part in any conflict between the troops of each nation, fighting with energy against their own countrymen in the service of the Queen. Equally true it is that Ireland itself would be an object point in the campaign, and that the Americans, by their agents, would seek to excite insurrection there, and might even be rash enough to send, or attempt to send, an expedition to foment or sustain a rebellion. But, after all, what would be the result of such a policy? The loyal population of Ireland, aided by the regular army, and by the militia regiments of Great Britain, which would be called out in the event of hostilities would find no great difficulty in disposing of armed opposition on the part of the rebellious peasantry; and the Americans, who are unable to keep a line of Atlantic steamers afloat, would discover that the equipment of an expeditionary force to cross 3,000 miles of sea is one of the most onerous operations—next to the successful landing of it the most onerous—of modern warfare. The idea of their "covering the seas with privateers" is quite absurd. Where would they get them? In America? If our fleets are not able to keep a pretty close watch on the great outfitting ports we much underrate their power; but admit that some privateers may escape. If they are sailing ships they can do little damage, for our cotton trade will be suspended, and the liners will be turned to other work. If they are steamers, and are minded to have a cruise far away, they may find it rather uneasy to get their coal; and certainly they will not meet with much aid or sympathy from the great European powers, except, perhaps, from their Russian allies. But is it not a game Britain can play, at least as well as her enemy? Our ocean-going steamers are to theirs in proportion of, at least, eight to one. Our ironclads, of course, are still more numerous; and, with all their brag and swagger, the Americans know that they cannot make large rolled plates such as are needed for the best class of armored vessels, and their big guns are inferior in every way to British rifled ordnance in any way but weight and size. If the enemy seeks to equip privateers in foreign ports, our Consuls will neglect their duty [illegible] of the progress made on every suspected vessel, and the navy will do its part very badly if there be not a little bit of a white ensign visible off the entrance just as our friend is ready to slip out to sea. No government would ever dream of sending any force to invade the American States, but it is not so certain that attempts to ascertain whether the States of the South might not be aroused to strike a blow for their old liberties and for States rights would be neglected or unattended with success. There is a great element of weakness in the diffusion of British settlements and establishments from a military point of view, but the remoter points present no facility to the aggression of an enemy, and we must make up our minds to some losses in an encounter with a vindictive and a tolerably powerful antagonist. In the old war of independence, when Great Britain was fighting the colonists against tremendous odds and enormous advantages, there is no instance of the Americans being successful in a pitched battle with British regulars of equal numbers. With every respect for their courage and military spirit, it may be doubted if, man for man, an American army would hold its own against a British army now, because it would necessarily be inferior in discipline and steadiness. But there is little probability of any conflict between equally large masses of the troops of either country in the field, should such a dreadful contingency as open warfare absolutely come upon us. There are weak points on the coast of the States as there are on our own, but attacks on them would rather intensify than tend to terminate the struggle. It is pitiable that such thoughts should be forced upon us by the bitter vanity and paltry rhetorical artifices of such a man as Mr. Sumner, who, in his desire to oust Mr. Seward from the management of foreign affairs, and, in his intense conceit, panders to the passionate resentment of his people. The national sentiments of great nations are not to be trifled with; and whether Mr. Motley comes with or without our instructions on the Alabama claims, our government must obtain securities for the observance of decent behavior in diplomatic relations. We are quite sick of this game of brag, and admit at once the Americans can beat us at it. If they will not forgive the country for demanding the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, why do they not say so? That is one of the offenses they never can forgive; and, if at the moment a parallel case were to occur, in spite of the force of law and of public opinion, they would resist the demand to which they yielded in 1862, and would force Great Britain to adopt other means to vindicate her honor. Mr. Sumner, when he was in this country, was the toady of every man of title who would take notice of him, and, on his return to America during the war, he never desisted from the secret insinuations that Mr. Seward was a sworn foe to England, and that he (Sumner) alone kept the peace between the two countries. Now, to gratify his inordinate self-love and conceit, he excites his countrymen to regard us as enemies with whom, at an early and favorable moment, they are to proceed to direct, instead of suppressed, warfare.

THE MOTLEY-SEWARD LETTER—WHO WROTE IT.

William R. McCracken—The Author of the Motley-Seward Letter—His South American and European Adventures.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR: A brief paragraph, under the head of "Personal Intelligence," in the *Sun* of this morning, announces the death of Wm. R. McCracken, at Bloomington, Ill., and expresses a belief that he was the author of the letter from Europe which led to the resignation of Minister Motley.

The writer is familiar with Mr. McCracken's history, having first met and made his acquaintance in Lima, Peru, some fifteen years ago. At that time Mr. McCracken was engaged in the publication of a newspaper, printed in English, called the *Foreign News*. He soon became obnoxious to the Peruvian authorities, and the American Minister, J. Randolph Clay, as well, and was compelled to surrender the publication of his paper to other hands.

Before going to Peru, McCracken had been employed as editor of the Sacramento *Union*, in California, and was elected Treasurer of Sacramento County. His sudden departure from California was doubtless influenced by the discovery of a deficit of many thousands of dollars in his account.

After his retirement from the *Foreign News*, McC. figured about Lima and Callao for a month or two, and was finally imprisoned on a charge of burglary. The penalty for this offence would have been ten years in the chain-gang at the Chincha Islands, but Mac succeeded in escaping from prison one night, breaking his leg in the attempt. He was carefully secreted for several weeks by his American friends, and with their assistance made his way to the interior, and finally out of the country.

Three or four years later he turned up at Bloomington, Ill., where he became connected with the *Pantagraph* as local editor. Soon after he married the daughter of a wealthy and respectable gentleman of that city, and was assisted in the establishment of a new paper. Of an irascible temper, he soon quarrelled with his wife's relations, and was summarily banished from their roof.

During the war, Mac obtained a position in the Quartermaster's office at St. Louis, but was soon discharged. Wandering about from point to point, he became destitute and desperate, levying contributions in the way of loans from old friends whenever he could excite their sympathies by pitiful recitals of his domestic grievances. The writer met him at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city in 1864, gave him money, and advised him to enlist. This Mac promised to do, and started for the recruiting station in City Park Hall for that purpose.

But, changing his base, Mac, in some unaccountable manner, succeeded in getting to Europe, where his chief business seemed to be borrowing money from American officials at the different capitals. A refusal to come down furnished a pretext for a scorching letter to some American journal, and in two or three cases letters were addressed to Mr. Seward.

Wm. R. McCracken was the author of the famous Seward-Motley letter, and the whole secret of his complaint lay in the fact that he had been snubbed by our Minister at Vienna. Mac acknowledged this to me on his return from Europe; but his squalid poverty, his enfeebled health, and his general physical and mental dilapidation excited my pity, and I promised not to expose him. The papers were at the time full of inquiry about the authorship of the Motley letter. "Who is McCracken?" headed leading editorials in every newspaper in the land, but the identity of the author remained a secret.

As a part of the stirring political history of the past few years, these facts may not prove uninteresting to the public.

EDWARD BLISS.

432 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK, June 4, 1869.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Who Named it?—The Hon. Horace Greeley had Nothing to do with it—Senator Howard, of Michigan, the Godfather of the Republican Party.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR: I have clipped the following paragraph from a recent number of the *National Republican*, of this city:

> "Now that the Republican party has grown to immense proportions, and become a power in the land, there seems to be quite a contest among gentlemen who claim to have originally baptized it with the name it now bears. Mr. Joseph Warren, writing from this city to the New York *Tribune*, gives the credit to Mr. Greeley. In 1854 Mr. Warren was editor of the Detroit *Tribune*, and Mr. Greeley wrote to him suggesting the name 'Republican' for the new party about to be organized at Jackson, Mich., and as that suggestion was adopted at that time (July 6, 1854) by the mass convention of all the opponents of slavery extension, Mr. Warren thinks that Mr. Greeley is fairly entitled to the honor."

The matter is, perhaps, of slight importance, but Mr. Greeley is not entitled to any praise or credit that may appertain to it. It is not disputed that the correspondence between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Warren took place. Mr. Greeley is apt to write letters, and no doubt Mr. Warren was proud to get the one referred to, if it was sent to him—for Mr. Greeley has long been, and is, "bully" in politics. But Mr. Greeley did not christen the "Republican" party by that or any other letter, and Mr. Greeley is altogether too unassuming to accept honor that doesn't belong to him. His powerful paper, now that it is released from the "management" of the late Mr. Young, will undoubtedly disclaim the compliment of his friend, Mr. Warren, formerly "of the Detroit *Tribune*."

The name "Republican" was given to our great but ill-managed party by Jacob M. Howard, one of the present Senators from Michigan. The convention of the 6th of July, 1854, referred to by the *Republican*, was a very large and enthusiastic one, and was composed of men of all kinds of politics, who were excited by the recent passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was called as an "Independent Mass Convention," and was presided over by the late David S. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo. The "call" for this convention appeared in the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*, an earnest and clever Whig paper, but very zealous for a combined action against the "slave power" (which, by the way, was about the only power there then was).

The convention assembled, and Jacob M. Howard was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. With his own hand Senator Howard wrote the "platform" that is to-day the true platform of the true Republican party. In this platform Senator Howard inaugurated the "Republican" party. To him, not to the Hon. Mr. Greeley, is the credit of this distinctive nomenclature due. He named our party the "Republican" party, and I wonder what he thinks of it now.

This is all I wished to say: but a few reminiscences may not be uninteresting to you. Mr. Walbridge, the President of the convention, was a member of Congress for two terms after the fall of 1854. Our irrepressible friend "Zach. Chandler" made one of his "exciting" speeches in that convention, and became the first Republican Senator from Michigan, succeeding Cass—and "long may he wave!" Poor Bingham was elected Senator, and died. Howard was his successor; and again I say, "Long may he wave!" No truer or abler man represents the country in the Senate of the United States than Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan.

C.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1869.

A Church Question.

West Point Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Speaking of the anticipated arrival of General Grant and hearing that a stranger is to preach the sermon in the church here to-morrow reminds me of a nice little row, which has been growing more interesting from day to day since it first broke out on this post. Your readers are doubtless aware that the principal, in fact, the only, established church at West Point, with the exception of the Catholic chapel, is a little stone edifice that is sandwiched between the Academic Buildings and the library. The residents hereabouts—that is, the families of the officers and professors, and the major portion of the cadets—attend the service in this building, which service has always been conducted according to the Episcopal ritual. Some months ago the Chaplain was compelled not exactly to resign, but to retire from active service as a minister, and the question of getting a proper person to take his place was at once agitated, when, to the horror of the very pious Episcopal congregation, it was ascertained that General Grant had chosen a man after his own heart to fill the vacancy—a Methodist preacher. Imagine the consternation! The new Chaplain received his military grade from the Senate, and was ordered to report here for duty on the 1st of last month; but some busy individual informed him as to the reception he might expect, and how no person would attend the church while he officiated. The gentleman being an eloquent man, who had never been used to preaching to empty benches, had a decided objection to trying what effect such a course of preaching would have on the moral status of West Point, and so resigned his commission. Then, indeed, did the flock rejoice and consider victory theirs. However, to make assurance doubly sure, they went to work and drew up a petition to the President, asking him, for the regard he is supposed to have for the salvation of souls from brimstone, to give them an Episcopal minister, for through his ministrations alone could they squeeze through the narrow gates of the Promised Land. But Grant was not easily to be moved. He had not relished the way his appointee had been disposed of, and so he made short answer to the petition. "Wait till I come," he wrote, and now he is coming, and there will be a high old time generally. Grant evidently thinks that the Episcopalians have ruled the Church roast here about long enough, and that Methodism should have a chance. Meanwhile the cadets, who are a decided majority of the residents, don't care a pin who gets the best of the fight. Church-going with them is all the same, no matter what service is performed. Grant will, no doubt, take note of this, and act accordingly.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Arrival of Three Families in San Francisco—Others Expected.

From the San Francisco Alta California, May 27.

Herr Schnell, a Prussian gentleman, for ten years past resident in the Northern Principalities of Japan, has arrived in San Francisco with three Japanese families. These families are the precursors of forty Japanese families now on the way for our port, and of a further accession of eighty families, making in all one hundred and twenty families, or, say, four hundred persons, who are coming here for permanent settlement. They are mostly silk cultivators and manufacturers; some are tea culturists. They bring with them 50,000 trees of the *Morus Alba*, three years old. This is the most tender leaf of all the mulberries, and it makes the best silk in that country. They bring a great number of bamboo plants of the large variety, useful for a thousand purposes; they are twelve feet high. Also, 500 vegetable wax trees, four feet high and three years old. They bring also 6,000,000 of tea nuts. The seed of the tea plant is a small nut.

Herr Schnell was Interpreting Secretary to the Prussian Legation, and latterly Minister of Finance to the Northern Principalities at war with the Mikado. He is complete master of the Japanese language, and was attached to Prince Idzu, under whom he held an important command. The defeat of the North has obliged him to seek elsewhere for peace and occupation. It is not improbable that three Princes will follow him and share his fortunes. Herr Schnell possessed one hundred and twenty retainers and their families. They look to him for means of living, and he charges himself with their care, support and guidance in a way to conform to the law and usages of our country. They are not serfs, but free. If the Princes come they may bring many more industrial families. They are highly educated and polished gentlemen, with families brought up in the highest refinement. They fully comprehend our laws and usages and will conform to them.

It should be understood that the Japanese conduct themselves with dignity; but they are prompt to repel insult and imposition. They cannot safely be treated as Chinamen often are. They come with their families; they bring seed and industry to develop our resources. Herr Schnell means to buy government land, not in the valleys, which are unsuited, but in the cheaper hill or mountain lands. These gravelly loams are best adapted to the healthiest growth of silk worms and the finer qualities of silk; and especially is it an axiom, "Hills for the fine teas, dales for the coarse." He knew that we were overstocked with common mulberry trees in nursery, with very few set out for permanent plantation, so he has brought his own trees. He does not intend to feed worms till his trees, now three years old, have another full year's growth. The Japanese do not esteem either eggs or cocoons fed, like ours, on cuttings scarce rooted in the nursery. Three feet is the standard height of plantation mulberries in Japan. They never bare the stem, but the branches are allowed to grow clear to the ground, thus giving the bark protection from sun-scald. Their mode of feeding is to cut off the entire branch, instead of plucking the leaves, and thus the worm has always a cleanly feeding-place. We are doing the same, and we give it approval. Herr Schnell would reel our California cocoons this year if he could find them of merchantable quality. But such as are at Neumann's exhibition would not answer at all. They are fit only for shoddy.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

An Attempt to Shift Responsibility.

Washington (June 8) Despatch to the Evening Post.

There is some talk here in official circles about the course which prominent men in England are pursuing in endeavoring to throw upon Napoleon and the French Government most of the responsibility for the policy which Great Britain adopted and followed in reference to the late civil war in the United States.

Their object seems to be to create a hostile feeling among Americans towards France, and to divert attention, as much as possible, from holding England alone responsible for her course.

The two following despatches, written in 1862 by Mr. Adams, then our Minister to England, which have never appeared in the public prints, throw additional light upon the subject. Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. Seward as follows:

> "LONDON, April 12, 1862.
>
> "Since the date of my last letter I have taken advantage of the absence of any important business here to avail myself of the permission granted me a short time since to visit Paris for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Dayton. I have derived great benefit from the communications made to me, and they will lead to a corresponding change of policy on my part. The effort will be to concentrate the responsibility for any further protraction of the struggle as much as possible on the government here."

Again, on the 16th of April, Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. Seward from London as follows:

> "I yesterday succeeded in obtaining the expected conference with Lord Russell. * * * I then opened the main topic. * * * In a late visit to Paris, where I had [illegible] personal conversation with the Emperor, in which the latter had represented the urgent necessity for cotton, he had, in reply, dwelt upon the difficulties experienced from the effect of the Emperor's recognition of the belligerent rights of the rebels in prolonging the war, and had pressed for the withdrawal of it. The Emperor has not shown himself adverse to entertaining the question, but had referred to his co-operation with Great Britain, and the necessity it imposed of consultation with her in this case. The knowledge of this fact had determined me on my side to propose the same thing here. I did not tell Lord Russell the most significant portion of Mr. Dayton's report of his conversation with the Emperor, because I felt bound not to compromit him. From the tenor of yours to * * * of the 31st of March, I am led to believe you are fully possessed of it. My object was simply to see where the responsibility for the policy rests—a discovery which a comparison of the tone maintained by the respective parties renders it not difficult to reach."

A FEMALE MOVEMENT.

Remarkable Demonstration by the "Ladies' Phalanx" of Jonesville, Mich.

Jonesville (June 5) Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

Quite a commotion was produced here a few evenings since by the quiet visit of the Ladies' Phalanx at the billiard saloons. As far as we can ascertain, a secret society of about one hundred, comprising most of the leading respectable women of the village, has been silently formed during the past spring, without the knowledge of the other sex (including some within, but composed mostly of those without, the Templar organization), for the purpose of consultation, and taking such influential measures as might be deemed most proper to resist the evil influence of liquor and gambling saloons. There are ten places here where intoxicating drinks are sold, including two hotels and two drug stores. The two principal gambling saloons, located on the principal street, are furnished in the most elegant and attractive style, with ample room for loafers and loungers—a billiard-room in front, and a copious bar at the side, with private card-rooms in the rear. They are kept by experienced managers, and attract the married and single men and youth of the town and surrounding country. The temperance lectures of "the Buckeye Broad Axe" had produced much excitement here, and the close of one of these lectures, on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock, furnished the occasion for the grand denouement. From seventy to eighty of these ladies, without the knowledge of any out of the society, left the lecture hall and silently marched to and entered one of the billiard saloons. One of the two ladies appointed to speak quietly addressed the keeper, saying, in substance, that they had come, in behalf of themselves and other ladies, to bear their testimony against the business of the saloon, as injurious to themselves and their families, leading their husbands, fathers, and sons into idle and dissipated habits and ruin, and respectfully asking, for their sakes and the sake of society, that he desist from the business and follow some other calling, appealing to his conscience and his good will to his race, asking him what would induce him to quit the business, and finally soliciting him to promise them that he would follow it no further, etc., etc. The Phalanx then left, and proceeded in a body to the other billiard saloon, and then to one of the hotels, uttering similar remonstrance and requests as before, and then adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, when they formed in a body and proceeded to the other liquor-selling establishments, giving utterance therein to the same requests. This was the grand army movement. On Friday and Saturday we learn of occasional skirmishes made by companies and platoons, giving occasional calls. The exact programme to be pursued by this society is unknown to the other sex, only as it develops in open acts. The effect upon saloon and grocery men was various. The ladies exhibiting no violence, most of the keepers were gentlemanly in their answers and bearing. Some stood pale and stolid! some acknowledged their occupation shameful, and wished themselves out of it; some admitted the crime against their race, but had felt obliged to go into it to save their business, as others had done so; some promised to leave it as soon as they could, with other apologies and replies. Probably these keepers will never be put through a more searching ordeal than that of meeting these earnest women. Only two of the men treated the ladies with indignity, one of whom wrote an insulting letter—a fatal mistake. The effect on the saloon loungers might be compared to a bomb-shell explosion. Divorces threatened, denunciations, execrations, jeers and ridicule were heard in public, followed by curtain lectures the most interesting; the ladies maintaining the equal right of visiting the haunts of their husbands and sons. Some exciting incidents took place on the entrance of the phalanx at the card-room of the second saloon. Gentlemen busy at play, suddenly espying the approach of their wives, quickly closed the door. Muggins leaped from a side window; high, low and Jack made flight at a back door, while the ladies took the game.

Railroads.

The Cedar Falls & Minnesota Road is being pushed forward rapidly. Grading is being done all along the route from Charles City to the Minnesota line.

The surveying corps of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway reached Bloomfield, Iowa, on Friday night last, having completed their survey from Washington to that point.

A large number of laborers will be put to work immediately on the south end of the North Vernon Railroad (Indiana). It is expected that the road between Jeffersonville and Charlestown will be completed and in running order by next October.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Company commenced operations Thursday morning, on the levee at Burlington, preparatory to laying of iron on that route. Temporary shops are to be put up, and everything to be put in readiness, so that the moment the iron arrives the track-laying will commence.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 6th says: "A large force of men commence laying the iron rails on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad to-morrow. The grading, bridges, &c., on the section of fifteen miles beyond Wyoming, the present terminus of the road is completed, and the iron, spikes, chains, bolts and splicing-bars requisite for the work are all on hand. Beyond this point 500 men are at work grading the next ten miles, and by the time the iron of the first fifteen miles is laid that portion of the road will also be ready. It is the intention of the company to continue laying iron without cessation until they reach Snake River, thirty-five miles beyond Wyoming. The entire line, except that portion covered by Branch's contract, will be completed before the first of January next, which carries the cars to Moon Lake, only forty miles this side of Superior."

The Sparta (Randolph County, Ill.) *Plaindealer*, of the 5th says: "A project is on foot for the construction of a railroad from this place to Rock Haven, St. Genevieve County, Missouri. It is expected also to carry it up to Centralia, on the Illinois Central, and thus open up a direct line of communication between the iron regions of Missouri and Chicago. St. Genevieve is the nearest point on the Mississippi River to the Iron Mountain and other inexhaustible iron deposits of Missouri, and is also the nearest point on that river where iron and coal suitable for manufacturing iron can be brought together. A movement is on foot in Missouri for immediately constructing a railroad from Rock Haven, via the Iron Mountain, and Salem, in Dent County, to Lebanon, in Laclede County, on the Southwest Pacific Railroad. That will, in connection with the road from Centralia to Rock Haven, make a continuous and direct line of railroad from Chicago to Southern Missouri. There are deposits of iron in Dent County equal in magnitude and quality to that of the celebrated Iron Mountain, and the construction of the proposed road would make them available in the markets of the world."

The Cairo *Bulletin* of the 7th says: "The Illinois Central Railroad Company is keeping an eye on the chances. Anticipating the opening of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, it proposes, in a few days, to put on a train to run from Cairo to St. Louis without change of cars. This train will run over the new St. Louis, Vandalia & Indianapolis Road, from Vandalia. By the 20th of the present month, the company will also run a through train from St. Louis to Chicago, via Effingham, the connecting point of the last named road with the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central, Vandalia being on the main trunk."

A letter from Jacksonville, Ill., says: "The incorporators of the Farmers' Railroad Company have recently organized and elected officers, Hon. Wm. C. Shirley, of Staunton, being elected President, and the Board of Directors are taking active steps to commence the construction of their road at an early day. It was originally intended that this road should connect with the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road at Virginia, in Cass County, but, since the extension of that road to Jacksonville, it has been decided to make this city the starting point, thus securing three connections with other roads—the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton; and the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville. The proposed road is to run from this city in a southeast direction through Macoupin County, crossing the St. Louis & Alton Road at Carlinville; thence southeast, crossing the St. Louis & Terre Haute Road at Gillespie; thence crossing the St. Louis & Decatur Road at Staunton; and thence on the same course to DuQuoin. This line taps a rich agricultural section, and it is proposed to continue it hereafter in the same direction, to a point on the Ohio River."

The voters of Washington County, on Saturday last, voted in favor of the county subscribing $150,000 in aid of a railroad from Ashley, by way of Nashville, Mascoutah, Belleville, and thence to St. Louis.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "The proposition of certain rich capitalists to put $12,000,000 in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, so as to complete and equip it, has been accepted, and work has been actively begun on the Western Division, from Scarey Creek to Ceredo."

The Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad extends from Laporte, Ind., to Peru. Trains have been running from Laporte to Rochester since last December. The road is now completed to Peru, and an accommodation train has been running on the whole road since June 1. The track and road-bed are in very fair condition between Laporte and Rochester. There is a large force of laborers on the line between Rochester and Peru, and the company will soon be in a condition to put passenger trains on the line, running in connection with the Michigan Southern Railroad, to and from Chicago, on the north, and the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad from Peru to Indianapolis, on the south.

The extension of the Western Union Railroad [illegible], Anamosa and Vinton, is much talked of. A road from the Mississippi to the Missouri mid-way between the Northwestern and the Sioux City Roads, is not by any means improbable.

Track laying on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad will commence at Cedar Rapids early in June, and the road be finished to Vinton with all possible despatch.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin* of the 7th says: "From Mr. F. H. Winston, President of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway, or the Cameron Road, we have the most gratifying intelligence regarding the immediate completion of the line. We are positively assured that henceforth the work will be pushed forward with all the vigor that men and money can give. One thousand tons of iron from the Cambria Works, Pittsburgh, will reach this city the present month, and other shipments will follow in rapid succession."

A meeting was held at Brownsville, Nebraska, on Thursday of last week, to consider a project for a southeastern railroad connection with Chicago, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The point proposed to start from is Atlantic City, Cass County, Ia., running thence down the Nishnabotna, via Red Oak Junction to Hamburg, thence to Brownsville, with a southern or western connection, as may be determined upon hereafter. The length of the proposed line is ninety miles. One of the speakers said that Chicago was interested in this, and would reach out for the rich trade of Southern Nebraska. Chicago, said he, always has supplied your wants cheaper than St. Louis, and always will, and stops not at expense in giving you facilities to build up your country and make her your market. Resolutions were adopted pledging liberal aid to the construction of the road.

The Macon Post Office—Turner, the Colored Appointee, to be Superseded—the Macon Collectorship.

Washington Despatch to the New York Herald.

Samuel F. Gove and George Edwards, members of Congress elect, but kept out in the cold, from Georgia, accompanied by Judge C. B. Cole, of the Superior Court of Macon, in that State, made up another delegation that waited upon President Grant to-day in relation to the case of Turner, the colored man recently appointed to succeed Mr. Washington as Postmaster of Macon. They went to the President to protest against Turner's appointment, and Judge Cole acted as spokesman of the delegation. He told the President that he expressed the feeling of all the white Republicans of the city of Macon, which, he said, was the second in commercial importance in the State of Georgia, when he declared that Turner's appointment was not only distasteful to the people of that place, but that it would actually have the effect of ruining their business. No decent white Republican would tolerate such a man as Turner in official position in Macon. "If," said Cole, "it be true that you, Mr. President, have appointed this man Turner to be Postmaster at Macon as a rebuke for the outrages and disorders that have occurred in that State, you have selected the wrong place for punishment. There has not been any outrage or disorder in that district, and it seems extremely unjust that one place should be punished for the sins of another." Judge Cole went on to explain that Turner was such an offensive character that his appointment would have the effect of driving all decent white Republicans from Macon. President Grant heard the Judge to the close of his remarks with the utmost attention and respect, and then said that since the appointment had been made he had reviewed the whole case, reflected upon the charges that had been made against Turner, duly weighed the reasons urged [illegible] and had finally come to the conclusion that a change should be made. He had already informed Postmaster General Creswell that Turner's appointment ought to be revoked, and, in fact, steps had already been taken to notify Mr. Turner that he need not strive any further to obtain bonds, as his services would not be needed as Postmaster of Macon. The delegation, on hearing this, were greatly rejoiced, and, after thanking the President for his consideration and timely action, left the White House in the highest spirits. It appears that Turner, after receiving his appointment, endeavored in vain to obtain the requisite bonds for the discharge of his duties as Postmaster. Nobody in Macon would go security for him, and he was obliged to look elsewhere, with no better success. So poor Turner, the aspiring gentleman of color, will have to abandon his hunt for federal patronage in Macon and return again to the avocation of preacher, which he would have abandoned for a Post Office.

Apropos of Macon, I am informed that since my ventilation of the bargain between Delano and Creswell to exchange the position of Collector of that city for the post of Route Agent in Ohio—Creswell agreeing to appoint a friend of Delano to the Post Office route on condition that the latter should give the Collectorship of Macon to a friend of Creswell—a good deal of scandal has been occasioned. The man that Creswell had selected for Collector of Macon was to have given the patronage of that office to a relative of Creswell, one Strobecker, and to have appointed Mr. Scott, another relative of the Postmaster General, to a clerkship in the Collector's office. Scott got his appointment, but Strobecker could not keep the Collector to his word in regard to the patronage. Creswell was so demoralized by my *exposé* of the bargain that he immediately telegraphed to Scott to throw up his position and come on to Washington.

Lectures at Cornell University.

Ithaca, N. Y. (June 4), Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

A novel event in the educational history of the country is the delivery by several distinguished scholars, of simultaneous courses of lectures in the Cornell University. The lecturers are the non-resident professors of the university, and the idea of grouping so many of them together has its advantages. It certainly makes Ithaca a lively place, for the hotels are full of visitors who have been drawn hither by the attraction of the lectures. The discourses are sufficient in number to quite fill up one's day, and their character and frequency recalls memories of the University of Berlin—where the student could hear Ritter in the morning, Bopp at noon, Lepsius in the afternoon, Mommsen in the evening. The scheme here is about as notable. At 10 a. m., for instance, you may listen to President White on Ulrich Von Hutten, or Luther, or Melancthon, or Mazarin. At 11—if you happen to be a candidate for a degree, for his lectures this term are not public—you can hear Prof. Goldwin Smith discourse delightfully on English history. At 12 you may attend a lecture on the Constitutional History of the United States by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of the Columbia College Law School. At 3 p. m., you find yourself, of course, hearing Prof. James Russell Lowell on early literature, including such topics as Dante, the Troubadours, Wit and Humor, and Early English Ballads. At 8 in the evening you are pretty sure to be present at George William Curtis' lectures on Recent English Literature, embracing the whole range of the novelists and poets and essayists of this generation.

And these take place daily, and are attended by several hundred persons besides members of the university. Among the most noticeable have thus far been those of Curtis on Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson and Browning, which were admirable pieces of elocution as well as criticism, and included illustrative readings from the authors treated; those of Lowell on the Troubadours, and on Wit and Humor—the latter subject being set forth as only "Hosea Biglow" could do it; and those of Dwight on the Origin of our Constitution, devoted particularly to the influences of English law upon its formation.

American Aid for Spain.

Washington Despatch to the New York Times.

While there is so much talk about Cuban expeditions and the material aid which the insurgents are receiving from the people of the United States, it is equally interesting to know to what extent the Spanish Government is being aided by our enterprising manufacturers and shipbuilders. As we are at peace with Spain, and as the Cuban insurgents are utterly unknown in any international sense, there is no legal or moral reason why we should not sell to Spanish agents as many arms and build for them as many gunboats as they have the money to pay for. Therefore it is not strange that 10,000 rifles of well-known New England manufacture should have been among the recent shipments from New York, nor that 500 kegs of powder should have been part of the cargo of a brig that recently cleared from Baltimore for Havana direct, nor that the machinery for thirty light-draught and fleet gunboats, of from two to six guns each, is now being constructed in two of the leading machine works of New York, and the hulls for the same, being rapidly built in several of the private ship yards on the Atlantic coast. While, therefore, our officers of the law are instructed to keep a sharp lookout for all violators of our neutrality laws, they cannot exercise any surveillance over what is done for the Spanish Government. The Spanish agents in this country are consequently very well satisfied with the situation, and while anxious that we shall enforce our neutrality laws, don't want a neutrality proclamation.

The "Better Man."

Pacific Railroad Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

The necessity of watching your baggage and defending your property, *vi et armis*, was shown by an incident which happened to a young gentleman from San Francisco named Rice, nephew of Captain Shurley of the United States navy. Mr. Rice could not find his blankets, which had been safely placed in a baggage car on the day before, at Promontory. Just before we left Wasatch, he took a last round, without much hope of finding them, when he chanced to espy his property in possession of a huge western rough, who was making off from the railroad in the direction of the collection of shanties called the town. "I beg your pardon, sir, those are my blankets." "You're mistaken, sir, they're mine," impudently replied the scoundrel. "I am not mistaken, sir; I know they are mine." "Whether they are or not," says the scoundrel, "you'll not get them unless you are a better man than me." A beardless stripling of 19 against a Union Pacific rowdy was not a fair match, but Mr. Rice was equal to the occasion; and, without losing a second, put a loaded derringer in the fellow's face, quietly remarking, "I think I am a better man than you." Scoundrel then coolly replied, "I think so too. Are you sure the blankets belong to you?" "Yes, I am sure," replied Rice, still covering the bully with his pistol. "Then take your blankets and be d—d to you," and so Mr. Rice was allowed to return to the car with his property without further molestation.

ANTI-SECRETISM.

Closing Sessions of the American Christian Convention.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Raise $10,000 for "Campaign" Purposes.

The Anti-Secretism Newspaper, and How it Runs Itself.

Submission of a Platform of Principles.

An Exciting Wind-Up.

MORNING SESSION.

The National Christian Convention met at the lecture room, Farwell Hall, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to hold their third day's session. Mr. Philo Carpenter, President, took the chair, and prayers and singing were kept up for about twenty minutes.

The Secretary, Rev. L. N. Stratton, read the minutes of the previous meetings, which, with some slight modifications, were approved.

The roll of delegates was called by the Assistant Secretary, Rev. J. L. Spear.

A gentleman requested the withdrawal from the roll of the names of Mrs. Martha A. Pierce and Miss Anna Prout. It was their desire to withdraw.

Another gentleman moved that the request be not acceded to.

Another said he came to the convention with the ladies, yesterday, and they came out in the rain, saying they were Baptists and not afraid of water. [Laughter.]

The question was asked if the ladies objected to such company, or to being placed in a representative capacity.

The reply was that they were committed to the cause, but were not delegates.

Mrs. McPherson, of Iowa, wanted her name kept on the roll. [Applause.]

The first names were erased and Mrs. McPherson was allowed to stick.

The President offered gratuitously to the members, specimen copies of the Anti-Masonic sheet, called the *Cynosure*.

A discussion sprung up as to the propriety of placing the names of absent delegates on the roll.

One gentleman thought they ought to be enrolled in justice to the bodies by which they were delegated.

Another gentleman thought those who had not courage enough to come to time and put in an appearance, should not be honored with having their names published.

Finally the names were put upon the roll with an asterisk indicating that they were absent.

Up to this time the names of the speakers were not given, and could not be ascertained.

The President, Mr. Carpenter, resigned his office. Professor Blanchard moved to accept the resignation.

The motion prevailed.

Professor J. C. Webster was elected to fill the place.

The order of business was postponed to permit the following to be offered by the Rev. J. Hart:

Resolved, That we need, and will endeavor to raise, $10,000, to be employed during the coming year under the direction of the Executive Committee, in furthering the objects of this association.

Mr. Hart said the money should be expended in disseminating anti-Masonic literature, sending out lecturers, colporteurs, &c.

Rev. J. Travis said he had a report to make on the *Cynosure*.

Mr. Hart said the money was to be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, and they could spend it on the *Cynosure* or not, as they pleased.

Rev. Professor Blanchard got up to speak, when he discovered the members reading newspapers, and gently insinuated that they should put them up, as [illegible]. He believed God raised money for the *Cynosure*. [Cries of "Amen."] The *Advance*, which started with $50,000, is not doing as well. They paid Mr. Hart, the editor, $12 a number for doing the work, and he really did very well, except his articles, like the speaker's, were too long. He thought Mr. Hart's pay should not be cut down. He earned his $12. They wanted a man to do proof-reading, as Mr. Hart was not competent for that or office editing. They had no office editor; God edited it. They had to depend on God. It edited itself. [Laughter.] Since Senator Pomeroy set his foot on the floor, this came to be a national movement, and the paper a national paper. He offered either to leave the paper entirely, or take $1,000 and run the sheet or pay some one to run it.

Rev. Mr. King, Iowa, moved to lay the matter on the table until the Committee on the *Cynosure* re- [illegible] church at West Point, with the exception of the Catholic chapel, is a little stone edifice sandwiched between the Academic and the library. The residents here, the families of the officers, and the major portion of the cadets, attend the service in this building. The service has always been conducted according to the Episcopal ritual. Some time ago the Chaplain was compelled not to resign, but to retire from active service, and the question of getting a proper man to take his place was at once agitated. To the horror of the very pious Episcopal people, it was ascertained that General Grant had chosen a man after his own heart to fill the place—a Methodist preacher. Imagine their feelings! The new Chaplain received his appointment from the Senate, and was ordered to report for duty on the 1st of last month; but some individual informed him as to the reception he might expect, and how no person would attend the church while he officiated. The Chaplain, being an eloquent man, who had never been used to preaching to empty benches, had a strong objection to trying what effect such a style of preaching would have on the moral tone of West Point, and so resigned his commission. Then, indeed, did the flock rejoice and sing victory. However, to make matters doubly sure, they went to work and sent a petition to the President, asking that out of regard he is supposed to have for their salvation from brimstone, to give them an Episcopal minister, for through his ministrations only could they squeeze through the narrow gates of the Promised Land! But Grant was not easily moved. He had not relished the way his choice had been disposed of, and so he made no reply to the petition. "Wait till I come," says he, and now he is coming, and there will be a lively time generally. Grant evidently thinks that the Episcopalians have ruled the Church roast at West Point long enough, and that Methodism should have a chance. Meanwhile the cadets, who form the major majority of the residents, don't care who gets the best of the fight. Church-going to them is all the same, no matter what sermon is delivered. Grant will, no doubt, take note and act accordingly.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Arrival of Three Families in San Francisco—Others Expected.

From the San Francisco Alta California, May 27.

Schnell, a Prussian gentleman, for ten years resident in the Northern Principalities of Japan, has arrived in San Francisco with three Japanese families. These families are the precursors of forty Japanese families now on the way for California, and of a further accession of eighty families, making in all one hundred and twenty families, or four hundred persons, who are coming here to make permanent settlement. They are mostly silk growers and manufacturers; some are tea cultivators. They bring with them 50,000 trees of the mulberry, three years old. This is the most tender of all the mulberries, and it makes the best silk in the country. They bring a great number of bamboo plants of the large variety, useful for a hundred purposes; they are twelve feet high. They bring wax trees, four feet high and

Haven, St. Genevieve County, Missouri. It is expected also to carry it up to Centralia, on the Illinois Central, and thus open up a direct line of communication between the iron regions of Missouri and Chicago. St. Genevieve is the nearest point on the Mississippi River to the Iron Mountain and other inexhaustible iron deposits of Missouri, and is also the nearest point on that river where iron and coal suitable for manufacturing iron can be brought together. A movement is on foot in Missouri for immediately constructing a railroad from Rock Haven, *via* the Iron Mountain, and Salem, in Dent County, to Lebanon, in Laclede County, on the Southwest Pacific Railroad. That will, in connection with the road from Centralia to Rock Haven, make a continuous and direct line of railroad from Chicago to Southern Missouri. There are deposits of iron in Dent County equal in magnitude and quality to that of the celebrated Iron Mountain, and the construction of the proposed road would make them available in the markets of the world."

The Cairo *Bulletin* of the 7th says: "The Illinois Central Railroad Company is keeping an eye on the chances. Anticipating the opening of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, it proposes, in a few days, to put on a train to run from Cairo to St. Louis without change of cars. This train will run over the new St. Louis, Vandalia & Indianapolis Road, from Vandalia. By the 20th of the present month, the company will also run a through train from St. Louis to Chicago, *via* Effingham, the connecting point of the last named road with the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central, Vandalia being on the main trunk."

A letter from Jacksonville, Ill., says: "The incorporators of the Farmers' Railroad Company have recently organized and elected officers, Hon. Wm. C. Shirley, of Staunton, being elected President, and the Board of Directors are taking active steps to commence the construction of their road at an early day. It was originally intended that this road should connect with the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road at Virginia, in Cass County, but, since the extension of that road to Jacksonville, it has been decided to make this city the starting point, thus securing three connections with other roads—the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton; and the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville. The proposed road is to run from this city in a southeast direction through Macoupin County, crossing the St. Louis & Alton Road at Carlinville; thence southeast, crossing the St. Louis & Terre Haute Road at Gillespie; thence crossing the St. Louis & Decatur Road at Staunton; and thence on the same course to DuQuoin. This line taps a rich agricultural section, and it is proposed to continue it hereafter in the same direction, to a point on the Ohio River.

The voters of Washington County, on Saturday last, voted in favor of the county subscribing $150,000 in aid of a railroad from Ashley, by way of Nashville, Mascoutah, Belleville, and thence to St. Louis.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "The proposition of certain rich capitalists to put $12,000,000 in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, so as to complete and equip it, has been accepted, and work has been actively begun on the Western Division, from Scarey Creek to Ceredo."

The Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad extends from Laporte, Ind., to Peru. Trains have been running from Laporte to Rochester since last December. The road is now completed

---

ANTI-SECRETISM.

Closing Sessions of the American Christian Convention.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Raise $10,000 for "Campaign" Purposes.

The Anti-Secretism Newspaper, and How it Runs Itself.

Submission of a Platform of Principles.

An Exciting Wind-Up.

MORNING SESSION.

The National Christian Convention met at the lecture room, Farwell Hall, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to hold their third day's session. Mr. Philo Carpenter, President, took the chair, and prayers and singing were kept up for about twenty minutes.

The Secretary, Rev. L. N. Stratton, read the minutes of the previous meetings, which, with some slight modifications, were approved.

The roll of delegates was called by the Assistant Secretary, Rev. J. L. Spear.

A gentleman requested the withdrawal from the roll of the names of Mrs. Martha A. Pierce and Miss Anna Prout. It was their desire to withdraw.

Another gentleman moved that the request be not acceded to.

Another said he came to the convention with the ladies, yesterday, and they came out in the rain, saying they were Baptists and not afraid of water. [Laughter.]

The question was asked if the ladies objected to such company, or to being placed in a representative capacity.

The reply was that they were committed to the cause, but were not delegates.

Mrs. McPherson, of Iowa, wanted her name kept on the roll. [Applause.]

The first names were erased and Mrs. McPherson was allowed to stick.

The President offered gratuitously to the members, specimen copies of the Anti-Masonic sheet, called the *Cynosure*.

A discussion sprung up as to the propriety of placing the names of absent delegates on the roll.

One gentleman thought they ought to be enrolled in justice to the bodies by which they were delegated.

Another gentleman thought those who had not courage enough to come to time and put in an appearance, should not be honored with having their names published.

Finally the names were put upon the roll with an asterisk indicating that they were absent.

Up to this time the names of the speakers were not given, and could not be ascertained.

The President, Mr. Carpenter, resigned his office.

Professor Blanchard moved to accept the resignation.

The motion prevailed.

Professor J. C. Webster was elected to fill the place.

The order of business was postponed to permit the following to be offered by the Rev. J. Hart:

Resolved, That we need, and will endeavor to raise, $10,000, to be employed during the coming year under the direction of the Executive Committee, in furthering the objects of this association.

Mr. Hart said the money should be expended in disseminating anti-Masonic literature, sending out lecturers, colporteurs, &c.

Rev. J. Travis said he had a report to make on the *Cynosure*.

Mr. Hart said the money was to be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, and they could spend it on the *Cynosure* or not, as they pleased.

Rev. Professor Blanchard got up to speak, when he discovered the members reading newspapers, and gently insinuated that they should put them up. [illegible] He believed God raised money for the *Cynosure*. (Cries of "Amen.") The *Advance*, which started with $50,000, is not doing as well. They paid Mr. Hart, the editor, $12 a number for doing the work, and he really did very well, except his articles, like the speaker's, were too long. He thought Mr. Hart's pay should not be cut down. He earned his $12. They wanted a man to do proof-reading, as Mr. Hart was not competent for that or office editing. They had no office editor; God edited it. They had to depend on God. It edited itself. [Laughter.] Since Senator Pomeroy set his foot on the floor, this came to be a national movement, and the paper a national paper. He offered either to leave the paper entirely, or take $1,000 and run the sheet or pay some one to run it.

Rev. Mr. King, Iowa, moved to lay the matter on the table until the Committee on the *Cynosure* reported.

Rev. Joseph Travis, Illinois, from the *Cynosure* Committee, reported they were delighted with the style of the paper; that it be published fortnightly as heretofore; that its direction and management be left in the hands of the Executive Committee; that a sum of money be appropriated for the use of the paper; and that the convention pledge itself to raise the circulation to 5,000.

The $10,000 resolution was taken from the table and passed.

On motion, the roll was called and members made pledges to raise a certain sum of money and procure a certain number of subscribers to the *Cynosure*, within a certain time to be stipulated by each "pledgist."

The names were called, and the responses were small and numerous, ranging from $5 to $25, until Mr. Carpenter was called, and, amid loud applause and cries of gratitude, &c., promised $1,000 during the year. Again the calls went on tamely until the name of Mrs. McPherson, of Iowa, was reached, and she manfully spoke up with $10 and five new subscribers in three months. Loud applause rewarded her offer. Mrs. Stoddard was the next lady who rushed into the breach with $10, and then Mrs. Blanchard sacrificed $20, both of which were applauded by the gallant members of the bearded sex. The ladies were highly appreciated. A gentleman named Bender was called, but did not answer, when one of the delegates funnily suggested that "he was on a bender."

Rev. Wm. Wilson, of Menomonee, came to the rescue with $10 cash and a promise of $20 in three months. This was rapturously applauded.

Rev. M. R. Britton, a sick clergyman, of Wisconsin, sent $10 and his blessing.

The list was finished without any further alarmingly large amounts being extracted from the audience.

Outsiders were granted the privilege of subscribing.

The total result was: Cash received, $252; cash promised, $1,668, and 360 subscribers to the *Cynosure*.

Rev. Isaac Preston had a letter from Gerrit Smith, sympathising with the movement. Let them thank God and take courage. (Hear, hear! "Amen." "That's it.") He concluded by moving that all present be requested to influence their friends in favor of the movement.

Passed.

The report of the *Cynosure* was called for and again read.

On motion, the recommendations of the committee were taken up *seriatim*.

The recommendations were passed, until the one requiring an appropriation of money for the benefit of the paper was reached, when there was some discussion, which ended in the matter being left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, and the appropriation resolution was struck out.

It was moved that the Executive Committee have power to add to its numbers and fill vacancies. Passed.

The constitution was changed, to take the appointment of its President and Secretary out of the hands of the Executive Committee, and to make the President and Secretary of the association *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

At this time there was a motion to adjourn, which was interrupted by a discussion as to the merits of the reports in the morning papers, one member abusing the reporters generally, another standing up for them, another moving a resolution to one paper for a correct report, another saying the report was not correct, at length the conclusion arrived at being that none of the reports were satisfactory to the members individually. One brother compared the reporters to dogs.

After disposing of the reporters, the meeting adjourned at noon, until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled and was called to order at 2 p. m.

Rev. Professor Blanchard, D. D., read from a catechism on secret societies to show that Masonry has a tendency towards Deism. Following are the questions and answers:

Q. What is religion? A. Religion is what binds men to God by doctrines and ceremonies, and by spiritual influence.

Q. How does false religion differ from the true? A. The true religion binds man to God and goodness by the Holy Ghost, through Christ, by truths and ceremonies which God himself has given. False religions profess (falsely) to bind men to God and goodness by schemes devised by men; the Holy Spirit is in the true religion; Satan and his angels in all false religions, and in all corruptions of the true.

Q. Are the secret societies now in this country false, or anti-Christian religions? A. They are. They all profess to bind men to God and goodness by doctrines and ceremonies which are not given of God but invented by men. They all dispense with church, and propose to save men by virtues and ceremonies in systems arranged by men. The secret temperance orders are no exception to this general truth. Their confession of faith with Christ left out, and as their lodges are based on that creed; their doctrine is Deism; their rites paganism; and themselves systems of idolatry, seeking to unite in Free Masonry all the false religions of the earth against the religion of Christ.

Rev. C. T. Bradley, Wisconsin, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is an admitted truism, founded on the Christian Scriptures, that whatsoever makes manifest is light; and,

WHEREAS, Evil courts darkness and truth covets exposure; therefore,

Resolved, That it is a peculiar feature of our free institutions that all measures should be open to public scrutiny and amenable to public opinion, and that the existence of any society in this country whose objects proscribe, and whose measures are secret and concealed, is not merely useless but hostile to the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That the bare existence of secret societies in these United States justify fears, jealousies and suspicions as to their objects in the breasts of the uninitiated, and that they have a tendency to distract the people, and sow ill-will and dissensions in the community.

Resolved, That the more correct method to correct and expose the evil tendencies of secret societies is free discussion, either oral or by press, or both; and with this simple weapon, wielded in the spirit of love, by the aid of one Master, who once declared, "I have said nothing in secret," we hope to see light triumph over darkness.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all who believe in the common fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man, to unite in a close bond of unity, to secure our own rights and those of our fellow-men.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other to use all truthful, reasonable, and constitutional means to bring before the public mind the anti-Christian and anti-republican tendencies of Masonry, Odd Fellowship and other kindred societies.

Resolved, That the plea of benevolence, as the principle of secret societies, is more specious than truthful; that a better way for those who make this plea would be to act out that benevolence among all the needy and suffering of humanity, rather than by spending their money in carrying on secret and mysterious societies.

The resolutions were laid over.

A discussion arose in publishing the minutes.

Rev. Mr. Drury, Iowa, advocated the publication of the minutes in pamphlet form, as a campaign document. He made a motion to that effect.

Another delegate was fearful that it might be a losing investment and would not pay, and they could publish it in the *Cynosure*.

It was finally decided that they should be published in pamphlets.

A delegate read a bid from a reporter to edit the pamphlet for $25.

A member asked if they would be as correctly reported as they were in the papers.

Another gentleman insisted upon the bid being referred to the Executive Committee.

The reporter lost the job.

Rev. Mr. Hurless suggested having extra copies of the *Cynosure* issued containing a report of the proceedings, so that members who pledged money or new subscribers might have specimen copies.

Rev. T. S. Kenaston, New York, read a bundle of letters addressed to the convention. Some were anonymous denunciations of Free Masonry, and some had names to them, but none were of public importance. All, however, were of the same overpoweringly violent character, and were made up of imprecations on secretism, alternating with supplications to God to blast and destroy such orders.

Mr. Philo Carpenter said Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, wrote to say he would like to have

pent the oath and referred to the Royal Arch degree and its obligation.

A Voice. "Do I understand the speaker to say he took that obligation?"

The speaker declined to answer, but repeated the words "Am I perjured? Am I perjured?"

A delegate said if the person who spoke did not come up and answer, they would brand him as a coward. They asked if he was a Mason.

The gentleman said it made no difference whether he was a Mason or not, but when men deliberately branded him as a coward he felt bound to reply. He had served in the war and never was so accused. The speaker had stated that he took Masonic oaths voluntarily, and then said he did not know what he was about. The speaker did not believe he (Thatcher) ever was a Mason, or that he had ever been inside a lodge. Anyway, he had the stain of perjury on his soul. [Applause.]

Mr. Philo Carpenter (excited). "What's your name?"

The Speaker. "Cassell."

Mr. Carpenter. "We must have the full name. What are your initials?"

The speaker. "J. K."

Mr. Carpenter. "We must have the whole of it. Where do you live?"

Mr. Cassell. "Chicago."

Mr. Carpenter. "Are you a Mason?"

Mr. Cassell replied, he was a Free Mason, and would always try to be a good, honest one.

The Chairman said no one had any right to speak in the convention who was not a member thereof, except by leave of the house.

A Delegate. "The leave has been given."

Another Delegate. "Move we adjourn."

Another. "Move the gentleman be allowed to speak."

Here Mr. Cassell essayed to reply, but there were cries of "adjourn" and general confusion, which choked him off and enabled the Chairman to call upon some one for prayer, which was indulged in. The Doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced, when the meeting was declared adjourned.

The Secretary called on the convention to hearken while he informed them that there were 127 delegates present, and he believed they represented 200,000 people. After this the delegates went home in their own clothes.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Circuit Court.

The Court (Judge Davis) was yesterday engaged in the continued hearing of the steamboat-loss case of John W. Stewart against the Western Union Railway Company, which was fully noticed yesterday. This case will be probably concluded some time during this day.

United States District Court.

In re R. Wilson Bye and Jennings Gibson, bankrupts. In this case the solicitor filed a petition to be allowed counsel fees. It was an involuntary proceeding, under which there appeared there were no assets. Counsel for the assignee brought suit for Pardee, Bates & Co., against persons alleged to have received property from the bankrupts in violation of the law. There was a recovery of some hundred dollars, to be distributed to the general creditors. The Court (Judge Drummond) decided that the fund being given to the general benefit, the party who brought suit should not liquidate and pay the expenses thereof; wherefore he ordered to be paid from the discovered assets the expenses actually incurred in suit by the solicitors, and $50 as a reasonable fee about the trial.

NEW SUITS.

United States v. 121 boxes of sugar. Information.

In Bankruptcy.

Adjudication.—William W. Wood, George W. Stratton, Charles Parnell and Edward R. Wheeler, of Rockford. (Involuntary.)

Amendments Filed.—William H. Lyman, of Victoria, Knox County.

Entitled to Apply for Discharge.—Charles Bortree, of Waukegan; William H. Whalon, of Sandwich, De Kalb County.

Petitions for Discharge.—John Terhune, Jr., of Chicago; Elijah P. Mumford, of Chicago; Joseph H. Pike, of Chicago; Andrew J. Grant, of Sycamore; James F. Hitt, of Genoa, De Kalb County; Charles R. Wright, of De Kalb; Stephen R. Godfrey, of Rockford.

Circuit Court.

Court not in session, Judge Williams being in attendance upon the semi-annual term of the Lake Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

Peter Caldwell v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Case. Damages laid at $12,000.

Storrs & Wilson v. John W. Stewart. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

A NEW RESIDENT WANTS TO STAY.

Lucy R. Hutchinson v. Francis T. Hutchinson. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery. The complainant by her bill states that she has resided in Chicago since the 4th day of May last (one month and six days); that she was married to the defendant on the 22d day of May, 1858, and that she had ever been chaste and affectionate. She charges that since the 15th day of February, 1869, her husband has given himself up to adulterous practices and she proposes to show this to the court, stating that on the 15th day of May last, at Buffalo, New York, he committed adultery with one Anna Roester. She also says that he behaved thus naughtily by living with Anna, at Milwaukee, Wis., in an open state of adultery, representing her to be his wife, from the 15th to the 29th day of May last. It is also represented that the parties have five children, the oldest being of the age of 13 and the youngest 1 year of age.

Superior Court.

John Riley v. Hall, Kimbark & Co. Case. This is an action brought to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by the fall of an elevator upon him. It is stated that plaintiff was a blacksmith, and that on the 10th day of July last he was at the store of defendants intending to make a purchase of iron. His business required him to descend to the lower story of the building, where he, being in the act of examining metal, stooped down, the elevator was lowered so that it precipitated and crushed him. It is claimed to have been negligence on the part of the defendants that the place of descent was not guarded. On trial.

Thomas Detrick, etc., v. Oscar F. and William C. Bane. Verdict for $2,236 in an action of trover. (Cross suit instituted.)

Caroline M. Baldwin et al. v. William J. Dewey. Nonsuit.

Sarah Broose v. Godfrey Snydaker and John Comfort. Verdict, in trespass, for $900.

JUDGMENTS.

Union Cabinet Manufacturing Company v. John Graf. $169.10.

Edward Conway v. same. $54.

John Kraus v. same. $97.55.

George S. Bowen et als. v. Lawrence Gassner. $218.60.

Thomas Swann v. Peter J. Bowker. $168.32.

George W. Gerrish v. Noah B. Borden. $728.87.

Stephen W. Rawson v. Louis Henrotin. $403.64.

Henry J. Bailey et als. v. Charles and Ernest Breyer. $161.45.

Chicago Marble and Manufacturing Company v. John Graf. $127.29.

Royal C. Treat v. Simon C. Crofoot. $1,125.45. (Remittitur entered on verdict for $234.92.)

Joseph Brown v. James Bittles and Peter [illegible]

Charles Mears (Mears & Co.) v. Hamilton H. Walkup. $85.88.

George Hall et al. v. Robert McCabe. $496.66.

E. C. Johnson v. Pope C. Huntington. $1,394.

Theron R. Butler et als. v. D. C. Hough. $1,795.40.

Christian Brerach et al. v. John Graf. $215.25.

Leopold Rothschild et al. v. Moses Shield. $327.30.

REAL ESTATE.

William F. Pettet et al. v. R. Davison et al. Final decree reforming deed of an undivided half of Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in D. Codwise's Subdivision of west half of southeast quarter of Section 18, 39, 14. The error corrected was as to the name of complainant in the original deed, written R. A. Robeson, the party's name being R. A. Robinson.

Alice M. Roudebush, insane, by her conservator, v. Sophia Roudebush. Decree of sale of one undivided half of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 20, and the east half of northeast quarter of Section 31, all in Township 42, 12 east 3, for the purpose of paying debts and for future support of petitioner and her child.

Calvin Shaw v. Dennis Beach et als. Decree setting aside sale under mortgage of the north half of lot 4, Block 14, Fort Dearborn Addition, and allowing redemption.

Mary A. Morrison v. Edward W. Morrison. Decree appointing Commissioners to assign dower in the real estate of James M. Morrison, deceased. The property is sub-lot 2 of Lots 5 and 6, Block 57, Original Town; sub lot 6 of Lots 8 and 5, same block; east half of Block 7, School Section Addition; the south half of Lot 1, Block 119, School Section Addition; undivided half of that part of Block 1, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of southeast quarter of Section 14, lying east of Blue Island avenue.

A CALIFORNIA WIDOW.

Miranda A. Hagans v. William A. Hagans. Decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty. The decree authorizes complainant to assume her maiden name, which is Case.

Three witnesses testified in this cause. The complainant testified that she is of the age of 21 years and a resident of Chicago, having been here something over a year. She was married to defendant on the 9th day of January, 1865, in California, and had given birth to a son. Shortly before his birth the defendant compelled her to cook and do housework in the hotel he kept to that extent that she fainted once. At this time he was so well circumstanced that he could have employed help if he had wished to. When she recovered from

letters testamentary granted to Alexander H. Guild, under bond of $40,000.

Estate of Jabez P. Norton. Will proved, and letters of administration granted to Frank R. Chandler, under bond of $100,000.

Recorder's Court.

TWELVE DIVORCES.

Martha J. Bentley v. Harvey Bentley. This was the cause mentioned yesterday, where the complainant, at the age of twenty years, was passing through her second suit for divorce. It will be remembered that upon the first proceeding she claimed that her husband (she being then fifteen years of age) had married her while she was insensible, laboring under the influence of noxious drugs, administered to her by the mother of her then husband, whose name was Winchel. The bill in this, her second divorce case, was filed on the 19th day of February last. It was what has been denominated in court, a suit upon the common counts. It averred a marriage on the 14th day of October, 1864, at Sabula, Iowa. It charged the defendant with cruelty, extreme and repeated, for the greater part of the time from their marriage until about nine months prior to the filing of the bill, while she had "in all things and at all times conducted herself as became a 'good, true and virtuous wife.'" It also charged that defendant had, since May 15, 1866, given himself up to adulterous practices, lewd women being his companions in crime. It also suggested that he was the owner of property to the value of $3,000; and charged that he, "for more than the space of two years last past, and before the filing of this bill, has been guilty of habitual drunkenness; that he frequently gets on sprees and remains in that condition for several days at a time; neglecting his family and business, and squandering his money; that when 'under the influence of liquor he is quarrelsome and ill-treats her,' &c., making her 'condition intolerable and her life burdensome.'"

At the proper time the defendant interposed an answer. It denied everything, excepting the marriage; the husband averring that he had always conducted himself as became a good husband, while she had, ever since the marriage, "been a worthless and abandoned woman." He then stated his belief that she was, before marriage, a courtesan, although at the time of the marriage he believed "her to be a chaste and innocent girl." He had, however, since discovered her to be "a vile and designing" woman, who had palmed off a wicked fraud upon him. He alleged of her that she had neglected her duties as a wife, and that she often had abandoned his house and home, staying away weeks at a time, associated with men and women of ill name and fame, rendering for excuse only curses and obscenity. He also averred that the woman had voluntarily left him, without his fault, that she might enjoy the society of other men, which she enjoys; his understanding being that she lives upon the proceeds of voluntary courtesanship.

About this time the woman asked an allowance as alimony.

Upon the trial nothing was attempted to be proved excepting cruelty, and this rested upon the testimony of the woman and her father, subject to the rebuttal of defendant's witnesses.

The jury found the defendant guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty, as charged in the bill.

AN UNCONSCIOUS TRAVELLER.

Amanda F. Riley v. William M. Riley. Decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty. The bill in this case alleged a marriage at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th day of December, 1863, and a removal shortly afterward to this State. It charged cruelty by beating, striking, kicking and choking, it being specially said that on the 20th day of November the husband struck her "on the face, neck and breast," for "the space of one hour, so that she became senseless, when he removed her in a carriage to a hotel, without her knowledge or consent, confining her subsequently to a room, the door being locked for more than the term of a natural day, allowing no person to see or aid her. After this he again (she said) beat her to insensibility, at the same time administering noxious drugs to her, so that she became unconscious, when he shipped her by rail to New York, placed her in a boarding house and absconded, leaving the board bill unpaid.

Two witnesses testified in the case. The complainant and one L. P. Hilliard testified.

Mrs. Riley testified to the marriage in 1863, and then said that two years ago last February her husband commenced treating her cruelly. At that time he struck and beat her violently, and he had continued such treatment until it became unbearable. He is in the habit of drinking, and when in liquor he is abusive. He had shaken her, and thrown her down, struck her on many occasions, and in November last, at the house of Mr. Hilliard, in Chicago, he beat her violently, taking her to the Adams House, where he again beat her, and then took her to New York, where he left her destitute.

L. P. Hilliard testified that he had heard the husband beating complainant in his house. He could not see, however, what was done. The noise was, however, so great that witness' wife fainted.

A CASE OF TOO MANY WIVES.

Cyntnia Robinson v. Nelson Robinson. Decree of divorce on the ground of the husband's bigamy. It appeared in the testimony of the complainant that she has been a resident of Chicago during three years. The marriage ceremony was performed on the 1st day of May, 1866, in this city, and the parties lived together for about a year, when she ascertained that he had a wife living in Tennessee; he admitted it, she having previously heard the same outside. Her husband then went to Tennessee to see the first wife, and thence returned, bringing with him a daughter aged about seventeen years. One Mary A. Lancaster testified that she knew of the marriage, and of their living together for one year, when defendant seemed to be troubled about something, so much so that witness spoke to him about it, when he said he might as well tell the truth about it; he felt that he had done wrong in getting married, for he had a wife and family in Tennessee.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRUELTY.

Emily Underwood v. Claudius Underwood. Decree of divorce. The bill in this case was filed on the 15th day of May. It was charged that the parties were married on the 14th day of January, 1866, in this city, and that they lived together until the 12th day of May last, three days preceding the institution of this suit, one child meanwhile being born to them. The bill charges unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct, and that the husband had been for two years an habitual drunkard. The complainant testified that she had lived in Chicago during fifteen years. She proved the marriage, and said that about six months after the occurrence of that event he commenced a course of cruelty toward her, which he continued until he left her, in May. She thought it was safe for her to swear that he had beaten her at least twenty times, and that he had never provided for her support, he having been a drunkard for at least two years, so as to be incompetent for any business.

JUDGMENT.

Edgar B. Humphrey v. Augustus Quackenboss. $160.19.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Thursday, June 10.

the benefit.

SHIPPING GRAIN BY ALL RAIL TO NEW YORK.

A New Enterprise—The Illinois Central Flanked.

A few days ago we announced that the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad had peremptorily refused to abate their discriminating levy on the commerce of Dubuque grain men. It was represented to the managers that their interests, as well as the men's, demanded that they should remove the great imposition of charging the latter five and one-third cents per bushel for carrying their wheat the one mile between Dubuque and Dunleith. This remonstrance was made on several occasions since the railroads confederated to cut down the freight rates from all points on the Upper Mississippi, save those which were terminal, and over which they held complete control, but with the same suicidal results. As might have been expected from men who had the "vim" that Dubuque business men have shown on more than one occasion, such a state of things could not continue to exist without some effort being made to circumvent such viciousness. We are happy to state that such an effort has been made, and not only made, but worked out to perfect fruition.

As soon as it was understood that the Central had given their *ultimatum*—would not deviate from their unwise rule—the Messrs. Siller Bros. opened negotiations with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and received a tariff of rates from them which, together with a river arrangement, enables the Dubuque grain shippers to flank the Central completely, as it has opened to them a route by which they can ship their wheat by river and rail from Dubuque to New York for 38 cents per bushel, with a margin of 7 cents over the route by way of the Central and Chicago. For the edification of the Central and "all whom it may concern," we will show them how it is done.

Shipping grain to New York from Dubuque by way of Chicago and the lakes, costs the shipper here, with the Central's discrimination, noting figures against him, 45 cents per bushel, as follows:

Dubuque to Chicago	18
Chicago Elevator	1
Chicago to Buffalo	7
Buffalo Elevator	1
Buffalo to New York	18
	45

Shipping by the river to East St. Louis and from thence by rail to New York costs him 38 cents, thus:

Dubuque to East St. Louis	9
East St. Louis Elevator	1
East St. Louis to New York—all rail	28
	38

This arrangement, made with the Ohio & Mississippi Road, gives the shipper here a double advantage. He has the choice of selecting the St. Louis market or New York.

This movement, it seems to us, points with prophetic finger to the future. If grain can be freighted through, by all rail, from East St. Louis to New York, why not from other points West? The persistent effort that is now going on, to fight successfully the river grain movement, answers affirmatively, "It can." Railroads, in self-defence, to hold their place in the struggle, will encourage it. They will see, by obviating the necessary expense now incurred in transmission, such as commissions, elevator charges and kindred tributes, the least of which is, not the risk of "doctoring," where it breaks bulk, will be a great obstacle removed, and them only successful weapons of defence. We admit that a car of wheat, loaded at Cedar Falls, for instance, and billed through to New York city, "by all rail," never having its doors open until it reaches its destination, is not a flattering contemplation of the lake cities; but if this movement over the Ohio & Mississippi Road means anything for the future, it means that.

Yesterday the Messrs. Siller shipped 5,000 bushels of wheat by this route, and other shipments are soon to follow.—*Dubuque Times, 9th.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili and Peru Recognize the Belligerency of Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Valparaiso letters state that the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents have been recognized by the Chilian Government. In the discussion upon the subject in the Senate, reference was made to Mr. Seward's speech in Havana, in laudation of the Spanish Government, and the belief was expressed that the United States would not co-operate in the recognition.

A letter from Lima, Peru, states that President Balta has issued his decree formally recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, and ceding them the usual privileges. The Peruvian and Chilian Ministers in Washington have been especially instructed to ask a withdrawal of the promise made by Peru, to keep the Peruvian monitors out of a conflict with the Spaniards during their transit to Peru.

Minister Hovey had sailed for the United States, on leave.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 10.

The panic which now prevails in the New York stock market, and the prospect of some distress in trade, not only there, but generally, has been produced by the stringency of money, and was predicted by THE TRIBUNE on the 1st of this month, on the following grounds, the statement of which we reprint from our issue of June 2d, viz:

"When the Secretary sells two millions of gold at a premium of say 39, he retires $2,780,000 of greenbacks, and when he buys a million bonds he pays out from $1,170,000 to $1,180,000, thus making the contraction over $1,600,000 per week at present. Even if he were to buy two millions of bonds per week, the weekly contraction would still be nearly half a million dollars per week. Money is very abundant just now in all the financial centres, but it is evident that contraction of the currency cannot go on at the rate of six and a half millions per month without soon producing a sensation. The first symptoms of any such effect would probably be felt in the New York market, where the superabundance of money drawn there by the payment of interest on deposits of interior banks has been the means of producing the present inflated condition of railway stocks, and, should the Secretary continue his present policy, a decline in these would be perhaps the first indication that the contraction was beginning to tell."

But even the contraction indicated above, enormous as it is, does not show the full extent of the operations of the Secretary of the Treasury in that direction. On the 1st of March the statement of the public debt showed that there was in existence government currency to the following amount:

3 per cent certificates	$ 57,140,000
Greenbacks	356,021,073
Fractional currency	36,781,547
	$449,942,620

The statement of the debt for the 1st of June shows the total government currency to be as follows:

[illegible]

"The present amount of lumber manufactured yearly on the West Michigan shore foots up to about 650,000,000 feet. At this rate the remaining pine timber would be exhausted in twenty-five years."

twenty-five years. He says: "From the reports and estimates given, the amount of pine timber remaining on the western shore streams of the State of Michigan may be classed as follows:

Location.	*Feet.*
On the Betsie and Plat	250,000,000
" Manistee	5,500,000,000
" Au Sauble	200,000,000
" Pere Marquette	2,000,000,000
" Pentwater	125,000,000
" White	600,000,000
" Muskegon	4,500,000,000
" Grand	3,000,000,000
" Rivers south	1,000,000,000
Total	17,175,000,000

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 10.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Sunday and Monday	1,562	1,927	222
Tuesday	2,440	8,294	1,526
Wednesday	2,312	9,118	1,989
Thursday	1,195	4,301	677
Total	7,509	23,470	4,120
Same time last week	7,582	23,894	2,297
Week before last	9,875	23,408	4,294

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
By Illinois Central Road	286	973	295
By Burlington & Quincy Road	577	1,782	....
By St. Louis & Alton Road	....	418	200
By Northwestern Road	134	421	173
By Rock Island Road	198	707	....
Total	1,195	4,301	6

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,089	3,840	....
Tuesday	1,217	3,110	722
Wednesday	1,716	6,170	80
Thursday (no returns)	....	....	....
Total	4,022	13,120	802

Sales to-day at the different Scale Houses were:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
At the I. C. and C. & R. I. Scale	411	2,179	287
At the C., B. & Q. Scale	667	2,587	317
At the Chicago & Alton Scale	120	1,295	239
At the Northwestern Scale	188	720	128
Total	1,319	6,881	971

BEEF CATTLE—There was a strong demand for beef cattle to-day, under which the market ruled firm and buoyant. The receipts were moderate—only 1,195 head—and all desirable lots were picked up about as fast as unloaded from the cars, and in numerous instances at a substantial advance on our quotations, though the improvement was not general, nor so marked as to warrant any material change in the list. The offerings were of good average quality, the bulk consisting of fair to good, straight, smooth steers of from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs average, for which there was a brisk demand on New York, Boston, Albany, Pittsburgh and Buffalo account, at $6.50@7.25. A few car loads of choice graded steers, averaging from 1,250 to 1,500 lbs, were taken up at $7.50@7.75. City butchers and feeders took all suitable offerings, paying from $5.00@6.25 for medium to choice fat cows, and common to fair fleshy steers. Inferior mixed lots were slow sale at $4.00@4.50. The market closed firm, with but a few "odds and ends" remaining unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$7.45	@7.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	7.25	@7.50
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	6.75	@7.00
Fair Graded—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,150 lbs	6.25	@6.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, and averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs	5.00	@6.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, and averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs	4.75	@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.75	@4.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		*Av.*	*Price.*
37	fat smooth steers	1,041	$7.00
17	good butchers' steers	1,060	6.00
17	good smooth second-class steers	1,173	7.25
18	steers and oxen	1,288	6.75
75	choice fat shipping steers	1,270	7.50

No change was visible in the general features of the hide market. There was a fair inquiry, and as the supply was moderate, previous rates were well sustained. We quote: Green butchers', 7½@8c; green salted, cured, light, 11½@12½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@11c; green salted, part cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17@18c; green kip, 14@15c; dry flint, 22@23c; dry salted, 18@19c; grubby and damaged, two-thirds price; branded hides, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry for iron and steel was of a moderate character, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness:

Horse-shoe iron	3¾@ 4¼c
Horseshoe iron	5½@ 7½c
Heavy band	4¼@ 5¼c
Hoop and light band	5 @ 9 c
Round and square	4½@ 5 c
Oval	4½@ 5 c
Half oval and half round	4¾@ 5¼c
Sheet iron, common	5¾@ 6¼c
Sheet iron, galvanized	15 @20 c
Sheet iron, charcoal, 28	@ 9 c
Sheet iron, Juniata, 28	11½@12½c
Norway nail rods	9 @12 c
Plow steel, German	11 @11½c
Jenks' plow steel	10 @13 c
Bessemer plow steel	12 @13 c
Spring and tire steel, German	12 @14 c

LEATHER—There was a little more life in trade to-day, but aside from this the market was without the slightest change, prices ruling steady and uniform, as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness, union	40@	44
City harness	41@	43
Country harness	40@	42
Line, city, ℔ lb	40@	45
Kip, ℔ lb	90@	1.25
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	34
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	27@	30
Country upper, No. 1	27@	30
Collar, No. 1, ℔ ft	22@	25
Net, No. 1	25@	30
Calf	1.20@	1.50
Rough upper, 12@13 lbs	37@	39
Rough upper, 14@18 lbs	30@	33
Buffalo slaughter sole	36@	37
Buenos Ayres, M. W.	33@	35
Buenos Ayres, sole, O. W.	31@	33

OAK.

Slaughter sole	45@	47
Philadelphia sole	50@	51
Harness, ℔ lb	46@	48
Kip, light	1.10@	1.20
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.10@	1.15
Kip, heavy	90@	95
American calf, 21 lbs	1.50@	1.65
French calf, 20 lbs	1.90@	2.50
French calf, 21 lbs	1.75@	2.20
French calf, 26 lbs	1.60@	2.00
French calf, Lemoine, ℔ doz	90.00@	100.00
French calf, Jodot, ℔ doz	90.00@	105.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a reasonably active demand for the different articles coming under this head, and prices were essentially the same as noted in our last report. The stocks are in good condition:

TIN.

Box tin plate, I C, 10x14	$12.50
Roofing tin, I C	11.50
Large pigs	40
Small pigs	40
Bar tin	50

COPPER.

Metalic al' bot	38
Copper bottoms	42
Braziers, over 12 lbs	38
Tinned copper	38

SHEET ZINC.

First quality, cask	13½
First quality, sheet	14
Slab	12

BABBITT METAL.

First quality	30
Antimony	25
Fine solder	30

WIRE.

1 to 6	9
7, 8 and 9	10
10 to 11	11
12	11½
13 and 14	12½
15 and 16	14
17	15
18	16
19	19
20	20

RUSSIA.

Nos. 9 and 12	20@22
American, first quality, ℔ bdl	15
American, first quality	14

NAILS—The market for nails exhibited a fair degree of activity, and $4.25 rates were fully sustained:

10@60d, per keg	$4.25
8d, per keg	4.50
6d, per keg	4.75
4d, per keg	5.10
3d, per keg	5.85
2d, per keg	7.10
Fine blued, 3d, per keg	7.10
Fine blued, 2d, per keg	9.25
Cut spikes, per keg	4.50
Clinch	7.75

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in this city, at No. 19 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., and it is not too much to say that he is one of the most successful practitioners in our city for curing the diseases he advertises to treat. Send for his monthly medical sheet and Guide to Health, treating on all diseases of the sexual system peculiar to females. If you think the writings of the greatest Specialist of the present day worthy a careful perusal. Sent to any address free of charge. Hours of attendance at office, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m. Call or address DR. C. BIGELOW, P. O. Box 1106, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bassett,

133 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible] South Clark-st., treats all private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Difficulties treated with safety and success. His "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experimenting or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. [illegible] Consultation free. Send [illegible] cts for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Is Your Liver Inactive?

What you most need is a remedy which has a direct and powerful action on that organ. For this purpose you should use only MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

We Are Seldom Called

Upon to chronicle a thing so worthy of notice as HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. It is just the thing the public have long needed. It is a food, resembling beer, and has been proved by an analysis to contain certain ingredients of vegetable origin, to which it owes its beneficial and powerful effects as a remedy.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at the Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William H. Bailey, and Celia T. Bailey, his wife, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1866, execute, acknowledge and deliver to the undersigned, James Carter, now of the City and State of New York, formerly of the City of Chicago, aforesaid, a certain deed of trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two (2) certain promissory notes, [illegible] of [illegible] to the order of Alexander [illegible] of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, in two (2) years after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, and the other for the sum of [illegible] payable to the order of William Leslie, at the office of George Smith & Company, in the city of Chicago aforesaid, in four (4) years after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which said trust deed was filed for record on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book [illegible] of deeds, page [illegible], and in and by which trust deed it was and is provided that if default be made in the payment of said promissory notes, or any part thereof,

PILES.

Try Warner's Pile Remedy. It never fails to cure blind and bleeding Piles. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale Agents, E. P. DWYER & CO., Chicago.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office, southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Race for Green Horses at Dexter Park—Joe Hooker the Winner—Time, 2:39, 2:38½, 2:38½.

Shooting Match Between Kleinman and Bogardus—The Former Victorious—A Curious Affair.

Chess by Telegraph—Chicago Defeats Fort Wayne.

The Amateur Billiard Tournament.

THE TURF.

The largest attendance of the season was present at Dexter Park, yesterday afternoon, fully one thousand ladies and gentlemen being on hand to witness the race between green horses, or those that had never trotted to public on a regular track. The day was all that could be desired, and the track, which had undergone a thorough rolling subsequent to the rain of Wednesday, was in much better condition than on the first day. This race, being for the largest purse offered at the spring meeting, and embracing equine eminents whose light had previously been hid under a bushel—their only experiences being at agricultural fair tracks—had been from the first looked forward to with great interest by turfites generally, who were curious to witness the sport consequent upon the first public attempt of the racers, and were also curious to see just the degree of speed of which the coming horses are capable. The selling of pools before the race indicated plainly in which direction lay the estimates of the knowing ones; but, alas! for the accuracy of human prognostications in the line of horseflesh, they of the inside track, or the ring, or whatever it may be called, were sadly at fault in this instance. Without at all intending to anticipate the final result, it is only necessary to say that in the betting, and in the pools, Lance—who, it was hinted, was ineligible by reason of having trotted in public on a regular track, and against whose participation in this race there was talk of protests—invariably stood the favorite, selling first for $10, while Joe Hooker brought out $7, Kate Hazard, $4; Satinet, $1, and John Touley, $1. Pools were sold with Lance out, in which Hazard went for first choice, Hooker, second; Satinet, third, and Touley, fourth.

THE RACE.

It was not until nearly 4 o'clock, almost an hour after the time set down, that the judges, Messrs. [illegible], and Philip Wadsworth, called on the horses. For some reason the drivers at Dexter Park always make their appearance for a race with as much alacrity as a man who was about to be hung might be expected to manifest. They invariably consume a little less than an hour's time, seriously trying the patience of the spectators who have paid their money for a strict fulfillment of the programme, no less as to the time than as to the terms of a race, and we believe it would have a salutary effect upon the procrastinating jehus if the judges should bar out one or two on account of failure to put in an appearance at the specified time. The matter should be corrected somehow. After the knights of the whip had got in the mood for it, the horses came up for the

First Heat—Touley had the pole, Satinet second, Hooker third, Hazard fourth and Lance fifth. At the second attempt a start was effected, Satinet having a length's advantage, while Touley brought up the rear by about three lengths. He skipped badly in attempting to come up abreast, and at the quarter was badly in the rear and still off his feet. Satinet kept her lead, which was hotly contested by Hooker and Hazard, Lance and Touley, both showing badly. They reached the half pole in 1:20½, with Satinet still in front and trotting squarely. Hooker now skipped a little for the first time, but soon settled, while Hazard, Lance and Touley were all more or less flighty. At the third quarter Satinet held her odds, with Hooker crowding hard, and Hazard close behind. Hooker's splendid stepping carried Satinet off her feet for the first time in the heat, and her competitor took the front place, Hazard third and Lance end, Touley showing poorly behind. The forward three made a fine struggle down the stretch, but Hooker out-trotted them, maintained his lead, and passed under the wire one length ahead of Satinet, she three lengths ahead of Hazard, she four ahead of Lance, and Touley almost distanced. Time—2:39.

Second Heat—Hooker now sold best in the pools, Hazard next, Lance third, and Satinet and Touley in the field. After three attempts the horses got the word and a fair start. Satinet, Lance and Touley at once began acting badly, the former being the first to correct himself, while Hooker and Hazard had it hotly to the quarter, which was reached in 41 seconds. Lance now held third, Satinet fourth and Touley five places. The mare, however, trotted past Lance, and coming up with Hooker and Hazard, urged them to a break, in which she also joined. At the back turn all three were a trifle unsteady. Hooker, the easiest restrained, took a slight lead, forcing Hazard to a break, but Rockey held her well in hand, and the pair came like a train of cars to the third quarter, neck and neck. Lance, who had been misbehaving, was now a bad fifth, while Touley was after Satinet for third place. Hooker and Hazard came down the stretch at a magnificent pace for any horses, and, so even were their positions, there was a probability that the heat would be a dead one between them. The bay mare did her level best to gain an advantage, and, in answering the whip, lost her feet for only a moment, but in coming down she also lost half a length. This she could not retrieve before the wire was reached, and Hooker passed under with her nose at his wheel, winning the heat, with Satinet a good third, Touley fourth, and Lance, the prime favorite at first, absolutely distanced. Time, 2:38½.

Third Heat—It had now become apparent that the race lay between Hooker and Hazard, and the gelding had the call in betting. At the third trial the word was given, and the horses went at it evenly. Satinet broke under the bell, and was with difficulty brought to work, while Hooker, Hazard and Touley were doing well. Hazard was the first to fly the pace, but the irregularity was only temporary, and she gave Hooker all he could do to keep his lead. These two reached the half well together in 1:20, Satinet and Touley several lengths in the rear, and acquitting themselves but indifferently. Beyond the back turn Hazard went astray for a few jumps,

---

them as they were, and to point to such inferences as are inevitably suggested. The following is

THE SCORE.

Kleinman—[illegible]

Bogardus—[illegible]

OTHER MATCHES.

At the close of yesterday's shooting, another match was made between Bogardus and Kleinman for $100 a side, similar in terms to the one of yesterday, to be shot at Dexter Park to-day after the race. Bogardus has also made three matches, wagering $100 against $1,000 on each match, that he can kill one hundred birds in succession—single birds, twenty-one yard rise and eighty yards boundary. The time and place of shooting are not yet agreed upon.

BILLIARDS.

The amateur billiard tournament in progress at the hall of Thomas Foley is attracting considerable interest in billiard circles, and the games yesterday were watched by a large and highly interested audience.

The first game was played between Humphreys and Stevens, and won by the former, the game standing 300 to 299. The average of winner was 11¼. Highest runs—Humphreys, 72; Stevens, 38. Time of game, one hour and twenty minutes.

The second game was between Wilson and Pickley, and won by the former, the game standing 300 to 238. The average of winner was 7½. Highest runs—Wilson, 45; Pickley, 25. Time of game, same as the other.

The games to-day will be between Blaisdell and Ellison, and O'Brien and Kinzie. The first game will probably be played in the afternoon, as Mr. Blaisdell cannot give his time in the evening.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Mutual Base Ball Club, of this city, beat the University Club, at New Haven, yesterday—18 to 16.

BOSTON, June 10.—The Cincinnati Club to-day defeated the Lowell Club, of this city, by a score of 29 to 9.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club took place to-day. The prize for second-class sloops was won by White Cap; that for first-class sloops by Sadie; first-class schooners, Idler. The course lay from the anchorage off Staten Island to the southwest spit, thence to the light-ship and return, over the same course. The Phantom, in a squall, carried away the head of her mainmast, and was thrown out of the race. She was six miles ahead at the time.

Previous to the race, the yacht Lois, on which were a number of spectators, capsized. All aboard were saved by other crafts.

CRICKET.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The cricket match between the Philadelphia and St. George's Clubs, was resumed this morning, Philadelphia scoring 127 in their second innings, and St. George's scoring 42 for a loss of three wickets, when the game was drawn on account of rain.

MASTER CAR BUILDERS.

Second Day of the Convention—Miscellaneous Reports and Suggestions.

The Master Car Builders' Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the President in the chair.

On motion, it was decided to recommend that the draw bars of freight cars be fixed at two feet eight inches.

It was moved that the height of the draw bar of passenger cars be fixed at three feet. An amendment to fix the height at two feet nine was lost. The original motion was then agreed to.

The next subject taken up was the consideration of the size of the timbers of freight cars. It was moved that it be the sense of the convention that the bodies of box cars consist of two sills and four stringers, the sills to be four by eight, and the stringers three by seven and a half, when dressed, all of Southern yellow pine.

Several members spoke of the impossibility of determining on any one size.

An amendment, that the size of the sills be fixed at four and a half by eight, was adopted.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Ford offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this association, the six-wheel trucks for the largest size of passenger coaches and sleeping cars are the safest, and, all things considered, the best for railroads to use.

The question of the size and quality of axles of passenger cars was taken up.

Several members stated their opinions and experience relative to axles.

Mr. Adams offered the following:

Resolved, As the sense of the convention, that for heavy passenger cars the size of the axle should be four and a half inches in diameter on the wheel seat, and three and seven-eighths in the centre, with journals three and a half by six and a half inches long, all of good hammered iron.

The subject of the crystallization of iron and steel axles was discussed *pro* and *con* at some length.

It was moved as an amendment that the journals be three and a quarter by six and a half. The amendment was adopted. The resolution as amended was adopted.

The Committee on Drawings and Models, to whom was referred the different drawings and models of freight and passenger car trucks, reported that they had examined the same carefully and had no hesitation in saying that the four-wheel passenger truck presented by Mr. Van Houten, of the Pennsylvania Central Road, received the approval of the committee, and also the drawings of the iron freight car presented by Mr. Waddington, of the Fort Wayne Road. The committee also recommended that the drawing of the six-wheel truck, presented by the same gentleman, was preferable to any other brought to their notice.

The report was received.

Messrs. Brown and Geary were added to the committee to prepare business for the next meeting.

A vote of thanks to the proprietors of the Tremont House for their courtesies was adopted.

On motion, Mr. Wilcox, of the Burlington & Quincy Road, was elected a member of the association.

The invitation of the Northwestern Road to visit Elgin and the watch manufactory there was accepted.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

In the afternoon several of the members accepted the invitation of Messrs. Adams, Dow & Co., and visited the crib.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

There have been many changes in the stock of the Museum of late, and perhaps the most important change took place last evening when a new

---

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.

Yesterday at Evanston—General Turnout of the Good Templars.

A Feast in the Woods—Interesting Addresses by Eminent Speakers.

The grand temperance picnic, conducted under the auspices of various lodges in Chicago and adjacent towns, was yesterday held in Evanston, a little town famous for its cold-water principles, located on the lake shore, about 12 miles north of this city. For several weeks the temperance people hereabout had been active in preparing for the event, which, it was determined, should surpass anything in its line attempted in this vicinity for some time. Everybody interested in the temperance cause lent a willing hand toward the completion of the provisions and appointments of the occasion, and, to their credit be it said, nothing seemed to be wanting that could have enhanced the general enjoyment of all. The steamer Orion was chartered by the Committee of Arrangements, and left Goodrich's dock, near Rush street bridge, at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, bearing a large number of merry "picnickers" over the foam-crested waves to the beautiful groves of Evanston. The day dawned upon the scene to the happiness of every one. The sun appeared in full bloom, and favored the little party of excursionists with its beaming face throughout the day. The weather could not have been more auspicious for such a gathering. A short ride upon the lake, fraught with the greatest pleasure, brought the party to Evanston, where they disembarked, and scattered in sections through the shady groves upon the shore. The spot is lovely in its grand expressions of Nature's art. On the one hand is the broad expanse of waters, and on the other a depth of foliage, through which the lake breeze stirs with bewitching monotony. A more beautiful spot could not have been selected.

Near the new university, and almost upon the beach was erected a platform, upon which the speakers of the day and the band held forth. The following temperance organizations were represented: Life Boat, Houston, Harmony, Star of Hope, Aqua Pura, Lincoln, Sons of Temperance, Goodhue, Excelsior, Garden City, Evanston Union Lodge. About noon the company partook of refreshments, provided for them on the ground, and afterward entered into social converse and general enjoyment. Speaking was next in order. Rev. Mr. Crews, of Chicago, opened the exercises with prayer. Mr. L. L. Greenleaf, presiding, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That religious conscience is the hope of the Temperance party.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, then rose and addressed the gathering. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he was thankful that he was among so formidable an array of temperance soldiers, and that he had the subject of temperance to deal with. He next proceeded to eulogise the great cause of temperance, its friends and earnest advocates, and eloquently spoke of the beauties of the order. It was unphilosophical, he thought, to say that the church followed on the heels of reform, because it was necessary first to have sentiment in the community and the enthusiasm once created, the church aided in the realization. He related a number of amusing anecdotes *apropos* of the cause, and concluded amid prolonged cheering.

The following resolution was then read:

Resolved, That the temperance and Christian people of our land should awake to the fullest comprehension of the obstacles to be overcome, and the dangers that threaten, and banded together in social, political, Christian and organic unity, and in the undying strength of eternal truth, rise equal to the solemn emergencies of the hour and battle with this monster enemy, the rum power, until we stand the honored victors of the field, and our beloved country is free from rum as it is from American slavery.

Rev. Dr. N. F. Ravlin briefly responded to this resolution, and after eloquently expounding the great principles of temperance, retired with marked demonstrations of applause.

Music by the Reform School band was interspersed throughout the proceedings.

Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, sister of Rev. Mr. Fowler, followed in a brief but interesting address on the general subject of temperance. She was happy to see so many earnest friends before her. It was an evidence of their enthusiasm in the good cause which would in the end result in a grand victory. The work was progressing nobly and well, but it was best to accomplish it gradually in appealing to public sympathy, and not so impulsively agitate it that its true and desired effect would not be had. The people of the country did not seem prepared for the temperance movement, but a few years would probably witness a change for the better in the public heart. She must give to her audience a few startling statistics regarding the liquor traffic. There were, she said, $300,000,000 expended per year for liquor. As an illustration of the terrible results of intemperance, she stated that 200,000 children were yearly sent to the orphan asylum because of the inability of parents, from drunkenness and poverty, to provide for them. Two hundred thousand men, degraded to misery and crime through intemperance, were annually committed to the prisons of the country. It was evident that one-eighth of the crime perpetrated in our midst was the result of the use of liquor. The statistics of New York city, where drunkenness and crime were rampant, showed, she said, a terrible example of debauchery in every form, and that every year 1,500 women, from the blooming lass, just budding into womanhood to the mother of large families, were sent to a drunkards' institution for treatment. Out of 100,000 gallons of liquor manufactured in this city there was not one gallon pure of [illegible]. The fair speaker continued at some length, and held the audience spell bound by her burning eloquence. At the close of her remarks she was greeted with loud applause. Her effort was a powerful one, and deeply gratified those who had the good fortune to hear it.

After music by the band, the following was offered by the presiding gentleman:

Resolved, That the restraint of the liquor traffic by law is both just and expedient.

To this Rev. Dr. Raymond opportunely responded, strongly urging the strict enforcement of the law wherever in force, and calling for the legislative enactment which should suppress the great sin of liquor traffic.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the pleasures of the day were concluded, and the excursionists left the scene for the boat, which safely landed them in the city.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT A MEETING of the West Side Park Commissioners, last night, a lively debate arose as to what disposition should be made of the funds in the hands of the Treasurer. A proposition was made that it should be loaned to some National Bank, and that the interest thereon should become a portion of the park fund. But it was finally decided, by a vote of four to three, that the funds

---

and Chicago avenue, yesterday afternoon, and tore madly along the former thoroughfare. At a late hour last night they had not been recovered.

MRS. BALLOU, residing in Uhlich's Block, on North Clark street, had her pocket picked of a considerable amount of money at the bridge of that thoroughfare, yesterday. The thieves made their escape.

MRS. S. P. LAWSON, residing on Willington, near Halsted street, in the suburbs, fell from a city limits car yesterday, and was severely injured. She was taken to her residence, where surgical assistance was procured for her relief.

WILLIAM and Emil Klemm, two brothers of tender age, were arrested and lodged in the Huron Street Station, last evening, on the charge of stealing lead pipe.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE William H. Seward and family arrived at the Tremont House yesterday morning. They are *en route* for Alaska, *via* the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE BILLIARD SALOON at Nos. 450 and 452 State street was broken into on Wednesday night, and about $100 worth of billiard balls, wine, cigars, &c., carried off.

A MEETING of the Garden City Base Ball Club will be held this evening at their rooms in Turner Hall, West Twelfth street.

AMONG the distinguished arrivals in this city, yesterday, were United States Senators Fenton, of New York, and Howe, of Wisconsin.

OVER FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been paid for labor, by the Board of Public Works, since the 1st inst.

THE VOTE on lay representation in Simpson Street Methodist Church, on Tuesday, stood twenty for and none against.

THE SHERIDAN GUARDS are requested to meet at Kinzie Hall, 186 Kinzie street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MADISON STREET COURT.

—ELLEN FITZPATRICK and James Kidd, the couple whose relations proved such a puzzle to the police of the Madison Street Station, on Wednesday, were arraigned before the court yesterday morning. It will be remembered that, on the evening previous, Ellen stoutly claimed that James was her husband, and the father of three children. When brought face to face with him again yesterday morning, she altered her mind, and laconically remarked, "I guess I made a mistake." This was poor satisfaction to James, who passed a miserable night in the lock-up on account of her spleen, but he seemed glad enough after all to have escaped from the clutches of the persistent woman so easily. The whole was a "put-up job" on the part of the fair Ellen, for which she was fined $10.

—AUGUST WEGLER is a Bavarian, of vast muscular proportions, and a powerful temper. When this vast machinery is set at work through the agency of liquor, he becomes dangerous. Besides all this he is a professional wife-beater, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Justice Kaufenbacher, and was held in bail of $600 to keep the peace. No sooner did he reach home after this experience than he began to break up house-keeping by breaking his furniture. In this pleasant occupation he was interrupted by a policeman, who brought him before Justice Salisbury. This trip cost him $10.

—"SPOTTED PADDY," the most notorious thief and scoundrel in the West Division, was sent to the Bridewell for ninety days, on the charge of vagrancy. William Stark, a bosom friend of "Spotty," was detected on Wednesday night in the act of passing something through the bars of the station to his *confrere* in the cell. He was arrested, but managed to dispose of the something somehow, as it could nowhere be found. He was sentenced to ninety days in the Bridewell also, to keep Paddy company.

—AUGUST HOFFNER, charged with stealing sculptors' tools belonging to C. Pessell, doing business

---

by a person who claims to have been one of the jurors by whom Professor Webster was convicted, is certainly a strange one, whether written under the goadings of conscience or the promptings of insanity. No impostor or friend of the family could hope by such a confession to overturn a verdict which has had the full sanction of popular opinion for nearly quarter of a century. The letter is written with a firm hand, is carefully punctuated, and betrays no sign of madness. It will be perceived that the writer's theory is, that the remains found in the Medical College were not those of Parkman, and that he alone is a custodian of the terrible secret which is not even yet betrayed.

The Georgia Murder.

J. M. Semmes and H. M. Turner, well-known and prominent members of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, and Legislature, until expelled, have published the following card over their signatures:

"We were well acquainted with the Hon. Joseph Adkins, Senator of Georgia, who was murdered the other day in Warren County, and were with him in the Constitutional Convention, and the Legislature of Georgia, until we were outrageously expelled from our seats. Mr. Adkins was near 70 years of age, and possessed a moral and religious character that defied the tongue of defamation. He was also a strict member of the Baptist Church, and beloved by every honest man who knew him; a man of sterling integrity, and consistent with his profession. While we know nothing more concerning his death than what has been telegraphed through the country, we are confident that so much of the rumor circulated by the Associated Press despatches as ascribes the deed to a difficulty about a woman is a base and unmitigated falsehood. The same was charged upon the Hon. G. W. Ashburn, and good old Dr. Ayer, the former over 60 and the other over 70 years of age, who were murdered in the same way. Rape is invariably charged upon every colored man who is shot or hung for his politics. But the truth is these men have all been brutally slaughtered because they dared to be Republicans, and possessed such an amount of integrity that they defied both bribes and threats. Had they treacherously deserted their constituents as other men have done in Georgia they would be living to-day. Mr. Mullins, with ourselves and other Republicans, was in Washington at the first session of Congress; we explained our condition, that would either protect us, or enable us to protect ourselves. God will send us deliverance. In him we trust.

"H. M. TURNER,
"J. M. SEMMES."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.—This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated *distingue* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy of power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Kathairon is the best hair dressing.

As inflammation leaves 100 times faster than ice can cool, it is very important to try Wolcott's Pain Paint, when it costs you nothing at 181 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms for ladies.

California Wines.—All persons wishing pure California wines and brandies will find the choicest article in the city at 122 South Clark-st. These wines are used and recommended by the best physicians in the city.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, saltrheum, pimples and other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Cas-

---

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

BRIGNOLI.

The Italian Opera Troupe,

Which has for the past ten weeks met with such unequalled success throughout the South and West, will give, in Chicago,

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

AT FARWELL HALL,

Thursday Evening, June 17th, and Friday Evening, June 18th.

The following celebrated artists will appear:

MLLE. MARIE LOUISE DURAND,

The favorite young Prima Donna Soprano, from the New York Academy of Music.

Sig. P. BRIGNOLI,

The Great Lyric Tenor.

Sig. E. PETRILLI, The Famous Baritone.
Sig. G. SARTI, The Popular Basso-Buffo.
Sig. LOCATELLI, Basso Cantante.
Sig. STEFFANONE, Musical Director and Accompanist.

FOR PROGRAMME SEE HANDBILLS.

The sale of seats will commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and continue daily, at the Box Office, until the performances.

Reserved Seats, $1.50. General admission, $1.00.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ....Managers

BENEFIT OF Mrs. J. A. OATES,

Who will appear as the Captain of the

40 THIEVES THIEVES BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME.

And sing (by request) "Good-bye Sweetheart," and other favorite pieces. Prof. O'Reardon, with the Tumbleronicon and Piano, will play THREE DISTINCT TUNES AT ONE TIME. Hernandez as the French Dancing Master. Emily Thorne, Katie Putnam, Ricci, Augusta, Leah, Oberli, Van Harme and all the favorites. Miss Sallie Eldridge, (first appearance) in Song. FORTY THIEVES MATINEE to-morrow, at 2:30.

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

J. W. BLAISDELL........................MANAGER.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MISS ESTELLE POTTER.

Friday Evening, June 11th, 1869, the performance will commence with

MADELAINE,

The Belle of the Faubourg.

To conclude with the glorious farce of

THE TOODLES.

In preparation—TIME AND TIDE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY PHILIP MEYERS & CO., NO. 12 Major Block:
West Madison-st., near Western-av., 25x125 feet, $100 per foot.
Milwaukee-av., east of Wicker's Park, a fine corner, $40 per foot.
Dayton-st., near Centre-st., 4 lots, $38 per foot.
North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, 25x125 feet, $200 per foot.
At Evanston, 220x270 feet on lake shore; forest trees and shrubbery. $40 per foot.
At Evanston, good residence and lot, 100x300 feet, near lake, $8,000.
At Elgin, fine residence, 5 acres magnificent grounds, $14,000.
At Aurora, good residence and lot, and business lot, 90x150 feet, $9,500.
Handsome acre tract near lake and east of Graceland, $8,000.
At Lake Forest, choice residence, 3 acres fine grounds, $20,000.
Michigan-av., near Madison-st., 25 feet, stone front, $56,000.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. STEAD & CO., NO. 48 LA Salle-st.:
WELLS-ST.—[illegible] to alley, fronting west, between [illegible]. This property is offered at a price that makes it a good investment.
MADISON-ST.—50x150 to 40-foot court in rear, between Wells and Franklin. Assessments for paving both street and court paid.
WABASH-AV.—25 feet, east front, to alley, with good frame house, between Adams and Jackson-sts.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—50x125 ft to alley, fronting on the boulevard, south of Thirty-fifth-st.
HYDE PARK—Cheap lands already subdivided.
REUBEN-ST.—75x125 to alley, near Adams-st. A fine residence lot, with double row of trees in front.
HOYNE-ST.—122 feet, east front, near Van Buren. Can be sold very cheap.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL LOTS NORTH of Twelfth-st.:
77x172 feet, southwest corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st.
25x170 feet, Michigan-av., near Congress-st.
25x110 feet adjoining, Michigan-av., near Congress-st.
25x110 feet southwest corner Michigan-av. and Madison-st.
25x110 feet adjoining the above.
25x100 feet, Monroe-st., near Wabash-av.
All the above is as cheap and desirable property as there is in market, and can be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms. Title perfect.
WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY C. STARRETT, 131 SOUTH Clark-st.:
50 feet on State-st., only $40 per foot.
40 feet on Evans-av., $25 per foot.
22 feet on Monroe-st., $70 per foot.
50 feet on Jackson-st., south front, $8,500.
25 feet on North Halsted-st., $44 per foot.
70 feet on Wabash-av., at Twenty-sixth-st., $250 per foot.
75 feet on Lake-st., opposite the Park, $250 per foot.
4 lots on Burling-st., $1,300 per lot.
4 lots corner Robey-st. and Asylum-place, $350 per lot.
1 lot on Dayton-st., $1,000.
2 lots on Bissel-st., $750 per lot.
10 acres at Washington Heights Station, $300 per acre.
Also, a large number of low-priced lots that can be sold at acre prices.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL & CO., ROOM 5 Tribune Building:
Indiana-av.—New house and lot, No. 1,458, near the corner of Thirty-second-st.; brick basement; hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.
Indiana-av.—25 feet at Thirty-second-st.; a very desirable building lot; the owner is moving out of the city, and will sell at a bargain.
Indiana-av.—24x178 feet, east front, at Twenty-fourth-st., $125 per foot, ¼ cash. This is a handsome lot for a block of marble residences.
Vernon-av.—44x125 feet, east front, 400 feet south of Douglas-place, and 2nd feet east of the Kankakee-av. boulevard. It will be on the corner of Bryant-av. when the street is extended.
State-st.—8 lots in Cannon's Subdivision, fronting State, Burnside and Arnold-sts., at Forty-fourth-st. $33.75 per foot.

FOR SALE—IN SKINNER & JUDD'S SUBDIvision, at Englewood, small or large lots. Between twenty and thirty of the best citizens have already made improvements in that subdivision. The Normal School and Chicago University, on the Vassar plan, establish the importance of the place. A fine church is to be erected without delay. The point is as accessible as Twenty-second-st. by street cars.
63x150 South Desplaines-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 28 NORTH LaSalle-st.; has 9 rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, marble mantels, &c. Will be rented to October 1st, or to May 1st, 1870, to a small family. Call at house, or 13 South LaSalle-st. Possession July 1st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW TWO-STORY FRAME brick basement houses, 12 rooms each, with barns, on Langley-av., between Egan and Wabansiah-avs., furnaces, bathroom, marble mantels, and everything very nice. HARVEY MASON & CO., 104 and 106 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NEW TWO STORY and basement brick house, No. 316 West Monroe-st., with all the modern improvements complete. Inquire of F. H. & W. A. SHEPARD, 62 Lake-st.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING NO. 23 SIXteenth-st., for $750 per annum. A large number of nice houses in various parts of the city, from $300 to $600 a year. Apply at No. 1 Marine Bank, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE TENEMENT, AT 17 Twenty-sixth-st. Gas and water, with all the improvements. Rent low. Large yard, front and rear; fruit and ornamental trees. Apply in rear.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE WITH BRICK basement, all modern improvements, 10 rooms, No. 600 North Dearborn-st. A large portion of the furniture can go with the house. For further information inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 17 TWENTY-SIXTH st.; seven rooms, besides pantry, closets and washroom; gas in all the rooms; fixtures permanent; house has all modern improvements; $40 per month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, CLOSETS, WATER &c., being first floor of frame house, No. 216 West Indiana-st. Rent low, to a nice family. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS OR more, lot and building northeast corner of Wells and Adams-sts., known as the Jewish Synagogue. Apply for information to JOHN KELLER, 96 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE NEW brick residence, No. 284 Huron-st., being one of the best locations in the city.

TO RENT—BY J. S. GOULD, ROOM 5 LOMBARD Block, a splendid furnished house on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st., with all the modern improvements.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, ON West Side; ten minutes' walk from Court House. Furniture for sale reasonable. Call at 18 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF FIVE rooms. Water in the house, at 245 North Franklin-st., one and a half blocks from Chicago-av cars. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, also offices, in Hamilton Block, 16 North Clark-st. Apply at Room 26.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS at 152 Cass-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN A FINE LOCATION ON Wabash-av., near Adams-st. Apply at 311 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW LODGING ROOMS IN MAJOR Block, newly furnished with all modern conveniences, in suites or single, suitable for one, two or four persons. Apply at room 51 Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, at a moderate price. Apply at 62 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, to two single gentlemen, with or without board, at 282 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, single or in suites, only five minutes' walk from Court House. Good location. Apply at corner Clinton and Washington-sts. brick block.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM (WITH [illegible]), at No. 2 Washington-st. Building is pleasantly situated, opposite Dearborn-park, and is very convenient to business.

TO RENT—ONE PLEASANT FURNISHED

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—WE WISH TO HIRE ONE SALESman of experience, who can engage permanently, on a liberal salary, with our house, which has been established twenty-two years. Also, two of little or no experience will be accepted, to learn business on a salary of $50 per month, to be increased with experience. Reference required. Apply personally at ORVIS & BOSTWICK'S, over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN; A FEW RELIABLE men, of good address, to sell goods in the city. Call at once. C. R. STANFORD & CO., 129 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NO. 1 CARRIAGE trimmer. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD, ACtive wool assorters. Home Woollen Mills, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CUTTERS IN a wholesale manufacturing clothing establishment. Inquire at 18 Lake-st.

WANTED—AT 149 SOUTH CLARK-ST., A good carver. None but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN a wholesale grocery house. Address, stating reference and salary expected, SUGAR REFINER, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO WEAVERS who understand the Jenks & Stafford looms. Steady work and good wages given. Temperate men only need apply. [illegible] WARD BROTHERS, Fairbury Woolen Mill, Fairbury, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, TO whom a good salary will be paid. E. FEHRING-ER, 262 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTers, at 251 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A CUSTOM PANTS MAKER TO GO into the country. Apply at 34 and 36 Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE AND drive horses, milk a cow, and make himself generally useful about a house. A colored man would not be objectionable. Call at SCHALL'S livery stable, rear of No. 229 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—BUTTONHOLE MAKERS AND FINishers for shirts at 80 State-st.

WANTED—1,000 GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, Norwegian or American girls, for general housework in splendid families, hotels and boarding houses, at 81 East Randolph-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—AN EXPERT OFFICE MAN, ONE that writes a pen quick and is correct in figures. Apply at 90 South Water-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO ENERGETIC traveling salesmen. None but experienced persons need apply. Room 3, 241 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN AN office. None but good writers need reply. State terms, age and former occupation, in applicant's handwriting. SMAX, 37 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A PIANO-PLAYER. CALL AT 170 South Clark-st., basement.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO GET THE latest and best trimmed patterns at 63 per set of 12 assorted, at F. S. BROWN & CO.'S, 88 State-st.

WANTED—FOR EVANSTON, ELGIN, LA Salle and city, laundresses, cooks, second girls, in hotels and small private families, at 103 East Washington-st., Room 21, up-stairs.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, 16 OR 18 years of age, to attend an ice cream and confectionery store. Best reference required. Apply at 78 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN ALL BRANCHES. One who is sober, steady and good-natured, at the [illegible] House, Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swedish girl, who can talk English, to do general housework in a small family. No others need apply. Inquire at BLISS, MOORE & CO.'S, 46 and 48 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, AT 341 Superior-st. Board in the family if desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN [illegible] Massachusetts, who has had [illegible] experience in the furniture [illegible] business desires to connect [illegible] wholesale or retail furniture house [illegible] knowledge and business qualifications [illegible]. The best reference given. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO BAKERS who thoroughly understand the business [illegible] branches. No objection to the country. Address BAKERS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in any branch of business, in any capacity [illegible] several years' experience as a clerk [illegible] much an object as a situation. Address H. R. [illegible] office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN [illegible] thoroughly understands the compounding of liquors, and the manufacturing [illegible] of imported and domestic liquors, with [illegible] or will form a business connection [illegible]. Address for three days, COMPOUNDER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] porter in a wholesale or commission [illegible] competent to keep plain account [illegible] if required. [illegible] P. PHELAN, 225 Third-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT steady man as coachman. Well acquainted [illegible] city. Has good city references. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON OF experience, in a first-class ice cream saloon [illegible] or hotel. Address, for two weeks, WILSON, Post-office, Champaign, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANIC [illegible] Engineer and Draughtsman of 17 years' experience, as Superintendent, Foreman or [illegible] man. Address J. T. WATSON, 14 Wells-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS boot and shoe cutter. Is a good salesman [illegible] a good trade. Address H. L., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE or retail grocery store, by a young man with 8 years' experience in the grocery, and can [illegible] good references from last employer. Is willing [illegible] himself useful. Salary not so much an object as [illegible] manent situation. Apply to AV, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHALKING or as an apprentice to an architect [illegible] clerk in a merchantile house. Address E. W. [illegible] 286½ Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL assistant in some grocery store, wholesale or [illegible] Speaks both German and English. Address [illegible] 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] a wholesale or retail grocery house. [illegible] small salary. Good recommendation. [illegible] J F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN of good character, to work about a garden [illegible] care of horses. Understands his business [illegible] will endeavor to please. Address A. D. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] salesman in a dry goods or grocery store. [illegible] well recommended. Apply at 125 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY woman, as wet nurse. Inquire at No. 290 [illegible] North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY by a man accustomed to groceries, produce, drugs, &c. Is steady, reliable, and references [illegible] tory. Address B, Box 380, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl for second work and sewing, or chamber [illegible] work, and has best city references. Apply at [illegible] of Mrs. BOWLES, 418 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family. Call at 98 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young girl, to do second work and take care [illegible] Would go into the country with a family [illegible] references given. Address NELLIE, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

Judgment Rendered in Numerous Cotton Cases.

The Jenckes Civil Service Plan Adopted in the Interior Department.

Minister McMahon's Whereabouts Still Unknown.

Extent and Condition of the Order of Sons of Temperance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.

DOES GENERAL SICKLES STILL RETAIN HIS MILITARY RANK?

The appointment of General Sickles as Minister to Spain, and General Badeau as Secretary at London, has brought up a question of some interest. The law provides that army officers who accept civil service appointments thereby vacate their military rank. This applies directly to those whose name are on the active list, and the question is, does it apply to those who, like Sickles and Badeau, are on the retired list? There is some difference of opinion among the government officials on the subject. Congress may be asked next winter for an interpretation of its legislation.

MINISTER M'MAHON.

Private letters have been received here to-day from Buenos Ayres, dated April 16, and official letters from Rio Janeiro, with Asuncion dates of the 20th of April. These letters all concur in saying that nothing is known as to the whereabouts of Minister McMahon. One of the official letters to the State Department presumes that he is still with Lopez, and that his communications have been cut off by that individual. One of the private letters says no one knows whether he is dead or alive.

COTTON CASES.

The Court of Claims, during the term which closed last week, rendered judgment in about thirty cotton cases, some of which involve a large amount of money. It is ascertained that appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court in about four of these cases, and they must, therefore, be tried again next winter, or whenever the Chief Justice and his associates can reach them.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE NOT AT PRESENT GRANTED TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Army officers who apply for extended leave of absence now-a-days are informed by the War Department that a compliance with their request would throw them out of their regiments, and cannot, therefore, be granted. If they get leave,